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GRIGORYEV: OPPORTUNITY FOR FRG TO PLAY ACTIVE ROLE IN DETENTE

LD181559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 5

[Article by Ye. Grigoryev under the rubric "International Notes": "Why the Balancing Act?"]

[Text] Broad circles of the FRG public are following with understandable and mounting anxiety the continuing preparations for the practical implementation of the NATO Council's December decision to produce and deploy new American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries--primarily West German territory. Throughout the country, during this April period, there have been demonstrations, rallies and collection of signatures against this venture. Against the background of Washington's abrupt policy turnabout in the direction of undermining detente, creating conflict situations in various parts of the world and sharply stepping up the arms race the danger of the American-NATO plan becomes even clearer. It is no longer possible to conceal the fact that its purpose is to upset the existing balance of forces in Europe, secure unilateral military advantages for the West and hinder military detente on the continent.

"A new and fierce discussion has flared up about the NATO nuclear missiles," the West German press reports. "Numerous organizations are demanding that Bonn renounce support for the NATO decision to produce the nuclear missiles and thereby make arms reduction talks possible." The West German papers were drawn to the statement by (R. Shults), deputy chairman of the "Young Socialists" organization (the Social Democratic Party of Germay youth division). He urged the government not to deviate from the path of detente and to renounce support for the U.S. President's aspirations to "achieve military superiority." (H. Afkheldt), the well-known expert on military strategy matters, talked about these aspirations and issued a warning in the magazine DER SPIEGEL: "Anyone who seeks superiority has to bury the detente policy along with the arms control policy. But can the FRG afford to pay such a price?"

Clearly the mood has reached Bonn. It has to react to this mood. But how? Pronouncements by the FRG foreign minister will illustrate this.

Opening the Saarbruecken fair recently, H.-d. Genscher pointed, with feigned anxiety, to "the USSR's aspirations in the arms spheres." Moreover, he expressed the fear that the Soviet Union would..."force the arms race on the West." Clearly regarding this "thesis" as a lucky find, the minister (along with other "Benevolent" statements about USSR policy) is assiduously propagandizing it in his speeches, interviews and articles--recently, for example, in the papers WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE and BILD-ZEITUNG.

It is well known that the Soviet Union is a principled opponent of the arms race. It has advanced a realistic disarmament program which is being examined by the United Nations and constructive initiatives and concrete proposals on military detente in Europe. Mr Genscher knows all about this yet he continues to cloud the issue.

Obviously, it is impossible to justify the fatal NATO decision without making up cock-and-bull stories about Soviet foreign policy. And a "soldier's honor" has to be defended. Indeed what remains now of Bonn's much-vaunted "dual solution"--so-called "upgrading" and "simultaneous talks"? Having obtained consent to deploy around 600 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the White House postponed the SALT II treaty ratification indefinitely and thereby canceled out the second part of the aforementioned concept in full view of everybody. [paragraph continues]

Despite the known flimsiness of its foundation, the carefully erected propaganda cover collapsed too. It became clear that West German diplomacy had made a serious blunder by taking on the leading role in pushing through the NATO missile decision. But the point of the question is whether the people on the Rhine really want to find a way out of the impasse? And if they did, what serious approach would they adopt?

Genscher continues in his repetitive way on Bavarian radio: "It must not get to the point where Moscow is forcing a new arms race on the world." He comes out with the assurance that "we want disarmament talks to insure a balance at the lowest possible arms levels."

Unfortunately, all this looks like a mere verbal balancing act. The warnings are consciously directed at the wrong people. It is known that Washington, and it alone, is chasing military superiority. And the Soviet Union is the last country that needs to be summoned and "brought back" to the negotiating table. There is no need to recall in detail how the West missed the chance of a dialog on medium-range nuclear missiles and how, last fall, the NATO countries rejected a Soviet proposal on this.

Talks are possible even now, but not, of course, while looking into the barrel of the notorious "upgrading" of NATO with American nuclear missiles pointing at the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. However, Genscher has not yet come up with an alternative. Some of his pronouncements give the impression that he is under an illusion: You just have to be patient, wait and push a little, and you will be able to force the USSR to sit down at the negotiating table, with Pershing-II's and Tomahawk's arranged alongside. A vain delusion.

According to the logic of things and taking into account the real situation the NATO session December decision on medium-range missiles ought to be revoked or its implementation officially halted. Then the path to talks on this question would truly be open. So it is up to the West, and, to no small degree, Bonn which has the opportunity and is capable, when it wishes, of playing an active role in the interests of detente.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andriyanov, all-union radio commentator; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST; and Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial collegium of NOVOYE VREMYA]

[Text] [Andriyanov] Good Day, comrades. At present the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all of progressive mankind are preparing to festively mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the creator of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state. All outstanding revolutionary events of the 20th century are linked with the name of Lenin and his teachings. For millions of oppressed and exploited people and for all working people, Leninism has become a symbol of the social renewal of the world and the revolutionary banner of our epoch. The Great October Socialist Revolution, a decisive event in our people's history, is linked with Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Since then our party has been and still is guided by Lenin's ideas and theoretical heritage in its difficult but glorious work of directing communist construction. Lenin's services in the sphere of international relations are invaluable. He formulated the foundations of proletarian socialist internationalism and the principles of peaceful coexistence, thereby facilitating the search for a peaceful way out for humanity from the dead end into which it had been pushed by imperialism. Lenin signed the decree about peace which was at the basis of the young Soviet state's foreign policy course. The peace program, which was worked out by the 24th and 25th party congresses, can trace its genealogy back to this document. This is an indication of our faithfulness to the struggle waged by Vladimir Ilich for new and equal relations between peoples. This struggle is a difficult and hard path barred by not a few obstacles which have to be overcome. Vivid confirmation of this is the present situation on the world arena which has arisen as a result of the desperate attempts by those who oppose the positive changes in the fates of people to change the balance of forces in their favor.

Gromyko Letter to Waldheim

[Nekrasov] One of the events of last week, or more accurately one of the important international documents of last week, was the letter which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko addressed to UN Secretary General Waldheim. This letter is being extensively discussed in responsible foreign political circles in many, or rather in the greater majority, of countries. This is as expected since the letter concerns the most important problem of the present, that of ending the arms race and of disarmament, on the solution of which, and we can say this quite confidently, will depend the development of international relations over the next few years. The questions raised in Comrade Gromyko's letter are not temporary ones relating merely to the present time. They form the basis of our foreign policy and the essence of the major problems of our era, those of war and peace.

[Andriyanov] Vadim Nikolayevich, as far as can be judged from Western press reports, the questions raised in the Soviet foreign minister's letter are seen by the world's democratic public today as a confirmation of our country's unswerving course toward the maintenance and consolidation of detente and as proof of the Soviet Union's faithfulness to its proclaimed course of peaceful coexistence.

[Nekrasov] This is absolutely correct. This is exactly how they are viewed by all peace-loving forces both at the level of states and politics and in wide circles of the public.

In this connection I would like to underline again in a few words the important Leninist essence in Soviet foreign policy which is being reflected so clearly in the present international situation that has been made more difficult by the actions of U.S. ruling circles. It is a firm and principled policy, unchanging in its basic positions. It is a balanced policy in which the peoples of the world and the peace-loving public recognize a force that most decisively helps maintain a basis of realism in international relations, preventing them from falling into the mire of chauvinish fever. With this new foreign policy document, Moscow, our country's heart, is once again emphasizing its decisive support for the strengthening and multiplying of all the positive things that have been achieved in the past few years in the world and demonstrating that it comes out for continuing the talks begun in many direction and aimed at ending the arms race. But these talks must be sincere and equal, respecting the principle of the identical security of the sides. It is important to draw attention to the ideas which the Soviet Union is stressing when setting out the tasks for the next decade in the sphere of arms reduction, in ending the arms race and finally in disarmament. As before, our country sees its present task in maintaining, consolidating and developing further all the positive things that were done in this field in the seventies. In a nutshell, as Comrade Brezhnev put it, "every road that leads to stable peace is acceptable and desirable for us."

This idea must be stressed over and over again for, as we all know, we have on our hands at present an aggravated international situation, which has come about as a result of the actions of U.S. imperialism and its allies who are seeking to return the world to a cold war situation.

Iranian Situation

[Volskiy] These difficulties are very apparent at present in the Near and Middle East where, as a result of U.S. actions, the situation is actually becoming worse literally from day to day.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, the Washington administration obstinately continues to claim that it is the problem of the American hostages in Tehran, and nothing more, that is the sole cause of the worsened relations between the United States and Iran. The politicians beyond the ocean assure everyone that this is the root of the present situation in the Persian Gulf. It is quite possible that some of our listeners have asked themselves this hypothetical question: Will Washington's policies with regard to Iran change if the American hostages are released? Let us imagine for a moment, just for the sake of argument, that this could happen. Would Washington change its course directed at the escalation of anti-Iranian measures? Would it refrain from putting political, economic and military pressure on Iran? I think the answer to this question lies in the proclamation which the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran addressed 10 days ago to the country's people and army. Here is what it said, in part: The U.S. President has announced partial political and economic sanctions against Iran. The pretext for this is the question of the hostages with which the U.S. President is trying to camouflage his government's imperialist interests. But we know, the proclamation stresses, that the main reason is the Iranian revolution for it puts an end to Iran's dependence on the United States.

As you can see, it is put accurately and clearly here. It points to the real cause of the present relations between imperialist America and Iran which has overthrown the despotic regime of the shah which depended on the United States.

[Volskiy] You set a hypothetical question, Boris Vasilyevich. Will American policy change if the Iranians release the hostages in Tehran? But it is none other than President Carter who answered this as far back as last November, soon after the hostages were seized.

He said at the time, and I believe he repeated it several times, that even if the hostages are released, the crisis in American-Iranian relations would still not be ended and Iran would still be punished, as he put it, by the United States, i.e. a military strike.

[Andrianov] But 5 months have passed since these statements were made, and the White House claims that throughout this period it has shown restraint, a constructive approach, trying to settle the conflict by peaceful means. Even the economic sanctions were not put into operation for a long time. But now the U.S. Government is supposedly losing its patience. It has in effect set an ultimatum giving them 1 month until the middle of May to release the hostages.

[Volskiy] Well I do not think it is really a question of Washington exercising restraint or not. Rather it was an attempt to gain time. Gain time for what, you might ask. Above all, it was an attempt to use the events in neighboring Afghanistan.

They are trying to whip up tension over Afghanistan and thereby influence the Muslim movement which, as you know comrades, now plays a large part in that whole region. They want to switch it, as it were, from an anti-imperialist outlook to an anti-Soviet one and also use it in their struggle against local leftwing forces. That is why both Brzezinski and Carter himself, shortly after the Afghan events, began to intensify their use of the Muslim card, assuring the Muslim peoples of their support and feelings of friendship. Washington even attempted to build bridges of some sort to Tehran, to the circles it wanted to use as a prop. At one time all this did seem to be having some effect. They succeeded, for instance, in obtaining the illegal decision to suspend Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic Conference Organization.

But on the whole, the American tactics have been unsuccessful. The conference of Arab member states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has just ended in Tripoli, and significantly, its participants frankly recognized the right of the people of Afghanistan to defend themselves. As for Iran itself, there it is not only the leftwing forces but also, for example, many of the religious figures that see the danger of Washington's maneuvers and are not inclined to swallow the Afghanistan bait. Let me remind you of one of the sayings of Ayatollah Khomeyni: After Washington broke diplomatic relations with Tehran, he said that this was an admission of defeat on the part of the United States. Indeed, the line of trying to subjugate the Muslim movement to imperialist aims is clearly failing. That is why Washington is now taking one new step after another that shows evidence of a return to direct confrontation with the Muslim world.

[Andrianov] In connection with the tense situation that has arisen because of the Washington administration in the Near East and Persian Gulf, one should perhaps draw attention to one very relevant fact: The United States is deliberately worsening the situation in that region. It is a premeditated act. In my view this seems to reflect increasing pressure from the Pentagon. The impression one gets is that the American military, its upper reaches, intend to use the explosive situation in the Near East and Persian Gulf in the interests of their global strategy.

U.S. Demands on Allies

It is a convenient pretext for them to intensify the arms race in the camp of their allies in Western Europe and the Far East, a convenient pretext for stepping up the campaign of militaristic psychosis in countries tied to the United States by the bonds of the military blocs. Let me remind you that the NATO Military Planning Committee has been in session this week in Brussels. The tone at that session was set, as you know, by Robert Komer. the U.S. deputy secretary of defense.

What he was demanding, essentially, was that the West European allies of the United States should produce ammunition and other equipment in sufficient quantity to wage war in central Europe for a month, without the use of nuclear weapons. At present, it was claimed, some of the NATO countries hardly have enough ammunition and equipment for a week of military operations.

[Nekrasov] In short, the allies are being told: Gentlemen, provide yourselves with your own reserves of shells, bombs and missiles, because the United States may use up a considerable proportion of its ammunition in the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

[Andrianov] The Pentagon is embarking on militaristic stockjobbing in the Far East as well. There have been reports in the American press that the United States will shortly begin talks wi' i Japan on increasing Japanese military power. Not that it is really anything new--Washington and Tokyo have been concerning themselves with this question for a long time. A month ago, for example, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita made a journey across the ocean. For what purpose is easy to guess. One only needs to recall that 10 days before his trip, Okita addressed the budget commission of the lower chamber of parliament. He said there that it is desirable for Japan to increase its military expenditure as soon as possible. Well-informed people in Tokyo say that this was the first time the Japanese foreign minister has made such a statement and that he did so in response to a corresponding request from the United States. Yes, it was the first such statement from Saburo Okita, but it is no means the first time that an influential member of the Japanese Government has called for an increase in expenditure on military preparations.

In brief, the brainwashing of the Japanese public in this respect has been persistent and has been going on for a long time. But here is a recent example. AP reported that a press conference was held at the beginning of the week at the Foreign Press Club in Tokyo, at which a call was made for a buildup of Japan's military strength. But here is the interesting part: The call came from an American general, William Ginn. This air force lieutenant general commands U.S. Armed Forces in Japan, and his call simply cannot be called anything but provocative. General Ginn could find no serious arguments to justify his call for a buildup of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, as Japan's modern army is still formally called to this day. Why did this representative of the American military resort to the well-tried trick of intimidation by means of the mythical Soviet threat? On what grounds, if you forgive the expression, was the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces advocating in Japan the further strengthening of the Japanese-American military alliance? General Ginn held forth to the effect that the U.S. military presence on the Japanese Islands is necessary to protect Washington's interests in Northeast Asia; and of course the American general did not refrain from declaring that the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Japan may be sent to the Persian Gulf at any moment. The foreign journalists who witnessed General Ginn's speech were almost unanimous in noting that it was markedly public in tone and directly echoed the present mood of the Pentagon in connection with the intention of drawing Japan into the orbit of its global strategic designs.

Japanese, European Response

[Nekrasov] In this connection, one cannot fail to note that both in Tokyo and in the Western European capitals, in both public and political circles, there is alarm, consternation and anger at present over these actions by Washington, which is literally twisting the arms of its allies to force them to get caught up in a highly dangerous new round of the arms race. As one of the causes of the present tension and of its demands, Washington puts forward the oil problem, which is claimed to be absolutely vital for Western Europe and Tokyo.

Well, true enough: The FRG, for instance, now gets about 11 percent of its imported oil from Iran, Japan around 12 percent and so on. But those percentages are not the point. After all, it isn't just a question of oil and trade. The reaction to the White House measures in Paris, Bonn and other capitals shows that there is a clear realization there that these measures--broadly viewed--threaten to place international relations on a new and higher level of tension. The Washington POST rightly remarked recently in this connection that the situation is going beyond natural and superable disagreements among allies.

[Volskiy] Well, Vadim Nikolayevich, I have here several more statements I've picked up which seem to me to bear out what you say. Here, for instance, is what the British GUARDIAN writes. Carter, the paper writes, has involved the United States in a process of escalation of sanctions which--if it gets out of control--could lead to international disaster. Or take a West German paper, SUD-DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG. It says: The President of the United States has adopted a tone that goes beyond the limits of what is permissible in international politics.

[Nekrasov] So one can say that Western Europe understands far better than they do on the other side of the Atlantic how dangerous is the path onto which the actions of the White House are drawing them. But to return to the present position of Washington's allies, I would like to note another specific feature of it. They--the allies--are now frightened by the prospect of some military actions by the United States against Iran, in the course of which they would find themselves in a position of greater--much greater--dependence on the transatlantic military and political strategists.

[Volskiy] But, Vadim Nikolayevich, what I think is difficult to ignore is this: The argument is being advanced by Washington--and publicized in the pages of the press--that if the allies actively support the present American actions against Iran, then there may be no need for any further--that is, military--measures that would, as the White House spokesman, Powell, among others, admits, lead to a greater risk to all the interested parties, including those same allies of the United States. That is the argument that's being used--quite a crafty one, in my view.

[Nekrasov] You know, it's already being taken up in Europe, too, by some of those whose orientation is entirely toward Washington. It's being said, for instance, among the West German Christian Democrats: We shouldn't think at present about the oil trade with Iran, because if there is a military conflict there, we'll be still worse off for oil, this thesis is being taken up as a weapon by imperialist reaction.

[Volskiy] In other words, they are being given the choice between bad and worse, as it were.

[Nekrasov] Exactly. But how far that course may be feasible is another matter. In the present situation, we see many figures in the Western European countries and Japan beginning to talk sense, because they are beginning to realize that in this instance Washington is leading them along a dangerous path from its own extremely selfish motives.

[Andrianov] As I see it, it is symptomatic that in the present highly complex situation on the international arena, sober-minded Western politicians have not lost the ability to evaluate events sensibly, with regard for the disastrousness of the path down which Washington is driving its partners. Moreover, theoretical statements and utterances can be heard being made in the Western European capitals by representatives of ruling circles who had until only recently permitted themselves quite a different standpoint. In the opinion of Western observers, they include, for example, Hans Apel, the FRG minister of defense.

Speaking at an international forum in Hamburg this week, this politician declared that Europe should above all have an interest in the continuation of talks, the continuation of diverse ties in the sphere of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the stable atmosphere of detente. Cooperation with the East, he stressed, is not a gift to the Soviet Union but a necessary process of balancing interests between East and West.

[Nekrasov] Of interest in this connection is something recently said in the Washington POST. One gets the impression, wrote the newspaper, that our allies, that is the U.S.' allies, are in no hurry to respond to the U.S. request. Not only have they not demonstrated their understanding of and agreement with President Carter's new tough line, and not only have they failed to show readiness to do all in their power to back it, but they chide Washington for its lack of subtlety and the clumsiness of its actions. One asks oneself, declares the paper, in what sense are they really our allies?

[Andrianov] The New York DAILY NEWS was even more scathing. It writes: Fine allies the United States has, you must admit. Secretary of State Vance got blisters on his knees begging these sorry apologies for allies to back diplomatic and economic sanctions against Iran. In the meantime, Western Europe and Japan make hypocritical denunciations of Iran's actions but refuse to back up their words with actions. Incidentally, Vadim Nikolayevich, what sort of paper is the New York DAILY NEWS?

[Nekrasov] It is a gutter rag. It naturally lacks the refined and, so to speak, intellectual tone of the commentaries for which the Washington POST or the New York TIMES are noted but behind the crude phrases one can detect a good deal that comes from the heart, as they say, of American politicians. As for hypocrisy, I think we would agree that there is no shortage of it in certain politicians on both sides of the Atlantic at the present time.

Egyptian-Israeli Talks

[Volskiy] Yes. As for hypocrisy, it is something that is especially typical of American policy toward the Camp David agreement. They are now intensively foisting talks on so-called Palestinian autonomy. But everyone well understands, and those who take an objective view of things know, that what is at issue is not the satisfaction of the rights of the Palestinian people but for the United States to be able to secure agreement between Egypt and Israel, which was the subject of the recent talks between As-Sadat and Carter and now between Begin and Carter in Washington. But I do not believe that Washington will manage to achieve any specific solution to the problem of Palestinian autonomy. The point is that As-Sadat has already made a multitude of concessions and he is terrified of backing down further. This is all the more so as the Arab peoples are more and more resolutely opposed to his policy, as is shown, in part, by the decision of the heads of the member-states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which we have already talked about today. In these circumstances, for As-Sadat to sacrifice even further the interests of the Palestinians would mean putting seriously at risk his own fate, his political fate at any rate. Naturally, he is not inclined to do that.

The main thing is that Washington does not want that. Consequently, the United States, one would have thought, should put stronger pressure on Begin, whose position is uncompromising in the extreme, with an interpretation of autonomy as merely the right to engage in some kind of secondary local authority affairs and, in effect, the consolidation of the Israeli occupation. But pressure on Begin this year, the year of the American elections, could backfire for Carter in the form of a loss of votes. Begin realizes this and behaves, frankly speaking, in a provocative manner, demonstratively challenging American interests.

Take, for instance, the sending of Israeli troops into southern Lebanon and the attack by the soldiers of Major Haddad, the not unknown Israeli placeman among the Lebanese separatists, the attack by his troops on soldiers of the UN special force, which was discussed the other day at the Security Council meeting. The curious thing is that immediately after the conclusion of Begin's Washington talks, General Weizman, the Israeli defense minister, called for the immediate dissolution of the Israeli parliament and new elections. Moreover, he made it clear that he might run against Begin. But at the same time it is well known that General Weizman is one of the people closest to Washington in the Israeli ruling clique. It would appear that the Americans are playing their own game here: They hope that this well-mannered gentleman will be a more appropriate partner for them than the out-and-out extremist Begin. In addition, the elections which might be held in Israel and the formation of a new government and other procedures would all provide a plausible excuse for a new deferment of talks on Palestinian autonomy and would thus permit Carter to make out that he has had some sort of success in the Near East.

[Nekrasov] I would say that in encouraging these talks, Washington strives for just one goal--that of strengthening its own position in the Near East. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to attain that; the imperialist positions are increasingly shaky, not just in the Near and Middle East but also in Africa, for example.

Liberian, Zimbabwe, Salvadoran Events

[Volskiy] Yes, this is an objective process which the Americans and the other imperialist powers cannot dodge. This can even be seen in the example of an African country such as Liberia, which was traditionally under the control of the United States. Let us recall that it is an unusual African country. It was established by blacks, former slaves, brought from the United States as early as the middle of the last century. Its political system is copied from the American one; its economy is under the complete control of American capital. For many decades Liberia was an outpost of U.S. influence in Africa, a kind of store window on the continent. Suffice it to say that at the time of the coup which has now taken place in that country there were 5,000 Americans there--businessmen, missionaries and, one must naturally assume, intelligence agents. Well, it is not quite clear yet what the springs behind the coup were; it is also too early to draw any conclusions as to the path to be followed by the new regime. One thing is clear, though, as I see it. The American sampling has not taken root in Africa; the store window has, at least, cracked. Let us take another African country, Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, where celebrations to mark the proclamation of independence have just ended. Of course, whatever further developments there are in Rhodesia [as heard], whatever policy is pursued by its government, it is clear that this is a big defeat for the whole neocolonialist line in Africa, although, of course, one must not forget that with regard to the young state of Zimbabwe, too, neocolonialism will attempt to pursue its course, above all striving to strengthen its economic standing there.

But, it seems to me that we should also now give due acknowledgement to the courage of independence fighters not only in African countries but, let us say, in El Salvador. In what harsh conditions they wage the struggle against the American placemen there, how frequently they have to lay down their lives, and yet the struggle continues and intensifies. Thus the process of national liberation and social renewal develops everywhere in the world, no matter how much Washington and some other places may dislike it.

[Andrianov] We have run out of time, dear comrades. Goodbye and all the best.

TROYANOVSKIY DECRIES KILLING OF UN SOLDIERS IN LEBANON

ID191346 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Excerpts] New York, April 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets writes: The rampant armed banditism in southern Lebanon provoked by Israel and which claimed yesterday the lives of two members of the United Nations peace-keeping force has caused indignation and anger in circles of the international community. The Security Council gathered for an emergency meeting when reports were confirmed of the brutality perpetrated against servicemen of the United Nations peace-keeping force by Lebanese separatists who are under Tel Aviv's control.

It is outrageous that all this is happening at a time when the Security Council is studying the question of Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon and the provocations against the United Nations force carried out through the separatists, said the USSR Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Organization Oleg Troyanovskiy. It is evident that those who shape Israel's policy count on full impunity in view of the position of some Western member-countries of the council which are preventing the adoption by the council of any effective measures against the Israeli aggression.

AFGHAN ENVOY ASSAILS WESTERN MEDIA AT UNESCO CONFERENCE

ID191240 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 19 Apr 80

["Information in the Service of Peace"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Paris, April 19, TASS--The general discussion has ended at the intergovernmental conference on cooperation and development of mass media, now in session at the UNESCO headquarters here. Information should serve the lofty aims of strengthening peace, detente, and international understanding, social, economic and cultural progress, and the cause of national liberation--such was the leitmotif of the speeches by representatives of socialist states and the overwhelming majority of developing countries.

"As a result of the victory of the national democratic revolution of April 1978 favorable conditions have been created in Afghanistan for developing and improving the system of education, science, culture, mass media and communications," it was stated by Sarvar Yurish, representative of the Ministry of Information and Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. "The government of Babrak Karmal," he said, "is devoting much attention to the development of mass media in the interests of peace, progress, detente and international understanding."

The head of the DRA delegation sharply condemned the psychological war unleashed by the Western mass media, the imperialist and Beijing hegemonists in collusion with some regimes in the given region against Afghanistan. "In pursuance of these aims the enemies of the people of Afghanistan have created a special system of radio stations to disseminate lies, slander and distorted information directed against revolutionary Afghanistan," he said. This slanderous propaganda campaign pursues the aim of covering up the acts of intervention by the imperialists and hegemonists against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These subversive activities run counter to the acknowledged tasks of the mass media and contradict the aims of detente and peaceful coexistence, he said.

In their speeches representatives of the delegations of the Ukraine and Belorussia spoke about the disinterested assistance given by them to the training of national specialists for developing countries, to the drawing up and implementation of projects in the field of communications.

CARTER STATEMENT IN INTERVIEW ON HOSTAGE RELEASE DATE DENIED

LD201836 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 20, TASS--The White House, threatening to use military force against Iran continues demonstrating its arrogant and scornful attitude to the legitimate demands of the Iranian people.

President of the United States Jimmy Carter in an interview to Pennsylvania television companies the day before the primaries in that state, again categorically declared that he is not going to bring excuses to Iran, though it is known that the United States' admission of its criminal activities in supporting the bloody shah dictatorship could help promote the release of staff-members of the American Embassy now kept in Tehran as hostages on charges of espionage.

The President at the same time resorted to gross falsification, trying to lay the guilt on Iran for the aggravation of the American-Iranian crisis. He asserted that, according to reports that reached him, Ayatollah Khomeyni declares that the American hostages will be released only after the presidential elections in the United States. But when a denial came from Tehran, Carter went back on what he said and in the next interview he actually disavowed himself by saying that the information he received came from diplomatic sources and it was only "interpretation" of Khomeyni's stand.

Tehran, April 20, TASS--The Iranian authorities have resolutely denied President Carter's statement that Ayatollah Khomeyni allegedly does not intend to set the American hostages free before the end of the presidential elections in the United States which are to be held in November this year. In this connection the Iranian side reaffirmed once again that the fate of the hostages would be decided by parliament which was asked by Khomeyni to attend to the matter. The imam's office qualified the above-mentioned statement as Carter's "another lie" in order to be re-elected to the presidency of the United States.

MOSCOW PERSIAN BROADCAST CRITICIZES WHITE HOUSE STAFF

NC181454 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] It is surprising that today reckless and irresponsible people have been gathered together in the White House. It sometimes seems as though the members of Carter's administration are involved in a child's game, the winner being the one who tells the most nonsensical lie or the one who denies it fastest. For instance, President Carter's closest friend and adviser, Brzezinski, has alleged that the Russians have concentrated massive troops on Iran's border and intend to attack it.

It would seem that no one could go further than Brzezinski in lying, spreading rumors and concocting a more nonsensical lie. But U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter surpassed his colleague when at a Washington press conference he referred to Brzezinski's imagination and forgeries, saying: Yes, he is lying. We do not have any indications to this effect.

When the U.S. representative to the United Nations, McHenry, voted for the resolution denouncing Israel's aggression this act surprised everyone. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance immediately said that McHenry is a superficial person and he rescinded the vote. President Carter himself differs very little from members of his administration. For instance he sent a message to the leaders of Iran's revolution and when a difference rose over the U.S. acts and what was written in the President's message, the Iranian leaders naturally expressed surprise.

What did Carter do under these circumstances? Contrary to actual fact, he said that he had sent no message.

Of course of serious international problems were not involved, all this could be taken as a joke. But, at any rate, it is better not to have anything to do with babblers and those spreading lies in dealing with these problems.

'GROSS PRESSURE' ON IRAN CRITICIZED

LD181328 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, April 18, TASS--The United States again resorted to gross pressure on Iran. Speaking at a press conference in the White House President J. Carter said that the time of noble gestures had passed and that he was issuing an order on additional sanctions.

Under this order all financial transfers by people subject to U.S. jurisdiction to any person or organisation in Iran are prohibited and any such operation will be regarded as criminal offence. All Iranian imports to the United States are barred. Travel by U.S. citizens to Iran is also prohibited. All military equipment purchased earlier by Iran in the United States is put under arrest. This equipment will be turned over to the U.S. Armed Forces or sold abroad.

The U.S. administration decided to start openly plundering Iranian property--the assets amounting to over eight billion dollars, frozen by the United States. The President is asking Congress for authority to pay "compensation" to U.S. hostages in Tehran and members of their families.

Moreover, Carter stressed that the United States intended to cover the expenses connected with the build-up of U.S. military might off the coasts of Iran by using Iranian assets. According to a report of the CBS television company the Pentagon claims at least one billion dollars out of the sum intending to spend the money on the maintenance of warships in the region. In other words Washington, with its characteristic cynicism, is trying to make Iranians pay for the aggressive preparations of the United States against Iran.

Washington has taken new "punitive," as admitted by Carter, measures against Iran in addition to those that were declared ten days ago. It is known that at that time the United States severed diplomatic relations with Iran, sharply limited trade with it and took other steps to bring pressure to bear on Iran.

The President's statement was full of rude attacks against the Iranian Government and threats to use armed force against Iran. Carter threateningly said that if Iran did not come with constructive reply steps soon the United States would be compelled to take other measures and would do so.

He said that other "peaceful means" at the disposal of the United States and its "patience" were not unlimited and that it had other courses of action.

Commenting on the President's pronouncements the newspaper New York TIMES writes today that he has come close to declaring an ultimatum to Iran, to starting a naval blockade of that country and mine planting in its ports. The United States, the Washington POST writes, has expressed itself more clearly than ever before in favour of a military action. A correspondent of the CBS television company speaking in a newscast stressed that such action would be the next Washington step with regard to Iran.

The preparations for U.S. military action against Iran are in full swing. Speaking at the Senate Armed Services Committee, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence William Graham Claytor announced that the administration had decided to dispatch a number of warships from the Mediterranean and the Pacific fleets to the Indian Ocean in addition to the naval armada that has been cruising off the Iranian coasts for a long time already. Recently one more aircraft carrier, the Eisenhower, escorted by two guided missile cruisers arrived to that region from Norfolk (Virginia). At present aircraft carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea with over 150 ships aboard are stationed close to the Iranian coasts.

William Claytor warned that the U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean would be maintained at a high level in the foreseeable future trying to justify this by the need to secure the interests of the United States.

ZINOVYEVA SUGGESTS SANCTIONS SHOULD BE USED AGAINST U.S.

LD182051 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--TASS news analyst Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

U.S. President Jimmy Carter announced new "punitive" measures against Iran. In addition to the severance of diplomatic relations of ten days ago, sharp restrictions on trade and other measures of pressuring Iran, this time the President's order halts imports to the United States of any products from Iran, trips of Americans to Iran are prohibited, and the military equipment purchased by Iran from the United States is sequestered.

The Washington administration has also decided to embark on direct plundering of Iranian property--the Iranian assets worth 8 billion dollars "frozen" in the United States. According to Jimmy Carter, the United States intends to use these assets, among others, for covering the expenses involved in the build-up of the U.S. military might off the Iranian coast, preparation for U.S. military actions against Iran are in full swing.

President Carter chose to describe all these unlawful actions as "sanctions". In effect, however, what the United States is permitting itself with regard to Iran is brigandage and arbitrariness.

Under international law, sanctions are collective coercive measures taken against state or a group of states whose actions or policy constitute an act of aggression, violation of, or a threat to, international peace and security, and the only body authorized to decide on the imposition of sanctions and the use of force on behalf of the United Nations is the Security Council, which is explicitly provided for in Article 39 of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. As is known, however, the Security Council rejected as unfounded Washington's attempts to obtain a decision on sanctions against Iran.

At that time, the U.S. administration stopped at nothing, flouting all the norms of international law.

Resorting to illegality, pursuing a policy of blackmail and preparing to use military force, it is the United States that creates a threat to international peace. And that is why sanctions should be used against the United States.

ADMINISTRATION SHEDS PRETENSE, INVOKES MILITARY MEASURES

LD180947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 80 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "The Gendarme Stops at Nothing"]

[Text] The farce played out by Washington on its desire for "reconciliation" with Tehran did not last long. The aggressive nature of imperialism and its gendarme habits soon made themselves felt this time too. President Carter the other day announced the breaking off of U.S. diplomatic relations with Iran. The recalcitrant Muslim country is threatened with punitive actions, including the use of military force, unless Iran submits to American diktat.

Speculating on the Afghan events, the White House had made an abortive attempt to woo Iran. A false story was put about to the effect the United States was building up its military might in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea not against Iran but solely in connection with the entry of the limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan and "possible plans for Soviet penetration" to the southern seas. The tactics of flagrant blackmail and threats with respect to Iran were pushed into the background for a time, giving way to expatiations on American "patience," "restraint" and "benevolent intentions." Moreover Washington started talking about its "profound respect" and "love" for all Muslim countries and practically declared itself to be Islam's friend and defender.

The deception was rapidly exposed, and the Carter administration, setting hypocritical speeches aside, has decided to go to whole hog. The threats are becoming increasingly real. According to American press reports the Pentagon is studying such types of "punishment" for Iran as a naval blockade, the mining of the approaches to Iranian ports, the bombing of oilfields and the city of Qom, where the headquarters of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the religious leader of the Iranian revolution, is located, an airborne landing in Tehran and so forth.

All this can only be regarded as ostentatious preparation for imperialist aggression. In order to implement it, interventionist forces on an unprecedented scale are massed in the Indian Ocean basin, particularly in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. This naval armada consists of more than 30 ships, including two attack aircraft carriers with 150 nuclear-capable aircraft on board. On board the landing ships there are about 2,000 marines, prepared, according to a statement by their command, for "offensive actions." Another group of ships is on its way there, including the attack aircraft carrier Constellation (85 aircraft). In the next few days, the U.S. Department of the Navy has announced, a task force of ships headed by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower (more than 90 aircraft) will be sent to the Indian Ocean.

It is planned to use another main interventionist force--the gendarme "quick-reaction corps"--in close collaboration with the huge naval grouping. At first the numerical strength of this corps was set at 100,000 men, then 110,000, and now 200,000. It is officially intended for operations in all parts of the world except Europe, but it is invariably stressed that the most likely place for it to be employed is the Persian Gulf zone.

Like all U.S. actions in the Near and Middle East, the history of the creation of this corps clearly confirms that Washington's current dangerous militarist acts are the logical consequence of its long-standing, permanent policy of tyranny and diktat, in relations not only to Iran but also to the Arab oil-producing states. As early as 1974, long before the revolution in Iran, Washington started openly threatening to occupy their oilfields if they dare to "hurt" the West. Even then people in the United States started talking about creating special intervention forces incorporating marines, airborne landing divisions and other air force and naval divisions, units and formations. Later, by way of a response to the revolution in Iran and the loss of U.S. economic, political and strategic positions there, the Pentagon embarked on the practical implementation of its sinister plans.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has cited schedules elaborated by Pentagon strategists for the rapid transfer of corps formations and units to the Persian Gulf region and calculations of the required number of transport planes and landing and other ships. The members of the punitive corps are rehearsing air and sea invasion and other offensive operations in localities and climatic conditions similar to those existing in Iran and the Arab countries. The combat potentials of various categories of troops are being tested and honed. "In the course of operations aimed at seizing islands or coasts," Gen E. Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, declares, "units of marines will be most effective. It will be easier to resolve tasks envisaging an attack at greater depth or in a mountainous locality using ground forces and their hardware, including helicopters and tanks."

The scale of the military preparations can be seen, for instance, from this fact: The Pentagon has announced preparations for sending a major arms consignment, including several thousand tanks, to the American base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. This combat hardware, UPI stresses, "could be used in the Iranian crisis if necessary." The planning and preparation of punitive actions is taking place in an atmosphere of war hysteria, chauvinist fever and "jingoism" whipped up by official propaganda.

However, Washington is aware that the implementation of such large-scale military operations is associated with colossal expenses and an equally great risk. And not only because in this case it is a question of a very remote region, where, moreover, anti-American sentiments are particularly strong. Another point is equally important: The ignominious failure of the U.S. aggression against Vietnam convinced the developing countries' peoples that even interventionists armed to the teeth can and must be resolutely rebuffed.

That is why Washington is striving to enlist support from its proteges and allies and to share the burden of the militarist adventure with them. Needing bridgeheads for aggression, it asks them to grant it naval and air bases. And in some cases it has been successful. The Pentagon already uses a number of bases on the west coast of Australia and is holding talks on constructing another, near Perth. The governments of Oman, Somalia and Kenya have agreed in principle to sell their airfields and ports and are only held back from making a final decision by their fear of selling too cheaply. As the New York TIMES reports, citing officials "the base near Perth in Australia will serve as a supply center for a permanent American naval presence in the Indian Ocean, Diego Garcia will serve as a staging naval base and airbase, and sea ports and airfields on the shore of the ocean (in Oman, Somalia and Kenya--V.P.) will ensure the deployment of advanced forces."

By no means the least important role is assigned to Israel and Egypt, and not only as regards the use of airbases in the Negev Desert and in Sinai. Washington intends to involve them in closer military cooperation in the Middle East. For instance, Egypt, according to the Washington POST, is assigned the role of the "main instrument of U.S. policy in pressuring Persian Gulf countries...."

As for the NATO allies, the United States is pressuring them, referring to its own "leading role" and the notorious "Atlantic solidarity." And since the latter often breaks down, American propaganda is trying to embolden it with the smell of the Iranian and Arab oil which is so necessary to Western Europe. From Turkey, Greece, Portugal and also Spain the United States seeks the right to "transit services" for the shipment of "quick-reaction corps" units and formations to the Persian Gulf "should the need arise." From Britain and the FRG it seeks more substantial support--for instance, participation by their ships in the military adventures planned by the Pentagon. The other day the West European allies and Japan were given a list of economic and other actions which President Carter considers necessary for the support of American sanctions against Iran.

Judging from foreign press reports the senior partner's demands are being received without enthusiasm in West European capitals. They cannot fail to wonder how America's foreign policy adventurism will affect their relations with the countries which supply liquid fuel and other types of raw material and what fateful consequences it entails for universal peace. Nonetheless the U.S. administration, having powerful levers for influencing the allies through NATO, intends to have its own way.

The conflict with Iran has been artificially created in complete accordance with U.S. imperialism's global hegemonist aspirations and its course of undermining detente and fueling international tension. It is frequently admitted in the American press that the provoking of international crises accords with the White House incumbent.

Of course, U.S. imperialism is not omnipotent. But it is still capable of jeopardizing peace and the peoples' security by exacerbating the international situation and provoking conflicts in various parts of the globe. This makes it incumbent on peace-loving peoples to be on their guard.

CIA, FBI PLANS TO 'SUBVERT' MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

LD210855 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Andrey Nikolayev article under the rubric "Behind the Mask": "The CIA Recruits a 'Team': The Calculations and Scandalous Miscalculations of the Opponents of the 1980 Olympics"]

[Text] The stormy sessions of the British Parliament on British atheltes' participation in the 22d Olympic games in Moscow was in full swing when the speaker of the House of Commons called on Tom Dalyell, the MP for the opposition Labor Party. The noise of the many voices engaged in parliamentary polemics died down appreciably when Dalyell started telling his parliamentary colleagues about the Geneva conference of supporters of a "parallel Olympics," which had just ended in total failure, and about the serious embarrassment in which Washington and London politicians found themselves as a result. [paragraph continues]

Many British MPs greeted with cries of "shame! shame!" Tom Dalyell's statement that the U.S. CIA had taken part (if it was not the main participant--A.N.) in the Geneva assembly of saboteurs of the Moscow Olympics, and that the American spokesman (Lenski) (a CIA staffer) had played the most active part in disseminating anti-Soviet insinuations.

According to Dalyell it was that same (Lenski) who made an "extremely unpleasant impression at the Mexico Olympics in 1968." At that time this "adviser" of the American sports delegation, Dalyell said, occupied himself in Mexico exclusively with the psychological "indoctrination" of athletes from socialist countries, encouraging them to betray their motherland and take other unseemly steps.

So it is the U.S. CIA again! This time, in the role of "anti-Olympic team." And its ideological coach, so to speak, is well known. He is Zbigniew Brzezinski--President Carter's special adviser on national security questions. It is Brzezinski, it is asserted--the man who by his position and calling is responsible for heading the American special services and sanctioning their subversive operations--who has been entrusted by the U.S. Government with the organization of a "special team" to oppose the Moscow Olympics. And Brzezinski is acting! On his instructions the American special services are gathering under their "standards" the heads of nationalist, anti-Soviet organizations in the United States, Canada, and certain other countries in West Europe. The aim of this venture is the selection and appropriate training of envoys to be sent to the USSR via the channels of international tourism and to engage in hostile subversive acts against the sportsmen from five continents who will gather in Moscow for the 1980 Olympics.

Work in this direction is, as they say, in full swing. The CIA anti-Olympics are currently completing the compilation of lists of candidates consenting to undergo special training before leaving for the Soviet Union--in the guise of tourists, but with subversive missions on behalf of the American special services and anti-Soviet nationalist centers.

Who are these volunteers for Zbigniew Brzezinski's "anti-Olympic team"? They are, as has now become known, people under the age of 30 who speak Russian or another language of the USSR peoples and "are versed in the holding of acute political debates." Washington journalist circles are noting that the main contingent of such volunteers is being recruited by the CIA and the FBI from among the students and alumni of Harvard and Philadelphia universities. It is also known that a closed session of heads of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations will take place in New York in April, under the leadership of CIA and FBI representatives. The conference will give final consideration and approval to the specific candidates for a "tourist" trip to Moscow during the Olympic sports contests.

And in the meantime? In the meantime everything is going according to the strictly secret special program, devised in Langley [footnote] (Langley--U.S. CIA headquarters in a Washington suburb), of "measures" designed for the staging of provocations during the 1980 Olympics. In particular, it is planned to set up an anti-Olympic "school" in "a West European country" (it has become known among journalists close to the White House that this country will most likely be Britain) at the beginning of May. The students will undergo a 2-month course of training in the methods of subversive work and provocations in the conditions appropriate to Olympic Moscow.

The CIA anti-Olympic program also envisages "material" provision for the students at this "school." For instance, the American special services have already placed their orders in a number of U.S. and West European publishing houses for the publication of "Olympic editions" of all kinds of anti-Soviet literature, placards and pamphlets. And certain consumer goods enterprises have not been forgotten. Their participation in the American anti-Olympiad will be expressed in terms of the production of all kinds of shirts, jackets, bags, raincoats, umbrellas and such depicting all kinds of renegades and traitors. And, of course, with slogans on the need to "defend human rights."

Reports sometimes leak out from under the cover of special secrecy on the "work" of CIA special laboratories. They too have been instructed to prepare for the Moscow Olympics.

So the American CIA is setting up its "Olympic calculations." But life shows that these calculations can only be new miscalculations, new failures for the American intelligence service, which is trying in vain to break the multicolored chain of the five Olympic rings.

Pozner Commentary

LD191221 Moscow World Service in English 0030 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Last Monday the New York TIMES had an editorial on U.S. journalists used as spies by the CIA. The gist of the editorial had nothing to do with the moral aspects of such practices; simply the safety of American journalists (and) their ability to function are threatened, editorialized the New York TIMES. And it concludes, and I quote, the admiral--meaning of course, Adm Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA--may disagree but his failure even to understand the issues involved is alarming. He can hardly have given adequate advice to President Carter who is supporting his (directorate). The President should think again.

What the editorial means is simply that American newsmen are indeed functioning as CIA agents, spies, to use the blunt definition, are being hired to do so today and will be continue to be recruited tomorrow. But why limit the subject of journalists?

On Wednesday the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, one of the capital's local papers, published a story about CIA activities relating to the upcoming summer Olympics. It begins by citing the speech of British MP Tom Dalyell, who reported in Parliament on the activities on one Mr (Lenski), a CIA agent who was extremely active at the Geneva conference that attempted to organize alternate Olympic games. To cries of "shame, shame" MP Dalyell described the CIA's activities during this conference and even though it fell flat on its face the activities are no less shameful. But, as we Russians say, those are just the flowers, the proof is yet to come. And that proof boils down to the following juicy fact: The CIA is actively recruiting so-called tourists who will come to Moscow for the Olympic games--American tourists mind you, though athletes can't go--recruiting them for the specific purpose of disrupting the games. Volunteers are being picked in the under-30 age bracket, all of them fluent in Russian or one of the many languages spoken in this country, the (?choice-picked) of Harvard and Philadelphia universities.

While the recruits are being selected and trained other things are happening. New York City will play host this month to a confab of anti-Soviet nationalist organizations which will be presided over by the CIA and the FBI, there the pseudo tourists will be finalized. A special school, very hush-hush, of course, will open in a West European country, most likely England, where students--I put that in quotes--will be given a 2-month course on subversive activities during the games. Different publishing houses are already producing subversive literature, books, pamphlets, posters and the like, these are to be smuggled into the USSR for dissemination during the Olympics.

Those are facts. As a journalist I feel it is my duty to report them to you.

TV OFFICIAL EXPRESSES REGRET IF 'NBC DOESN'T COME' TO OLYMPICS

LD200942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The construction of an Olympic television and radio complex is being completed near Ostankino tower in Moscow. Here is an interview given to our correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko by Genrikh Zigmundovich Yushkaya Vichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. [begin recording]

[Yushkaya Vichyus] You can see the names of Eurovision and Intervideniye. They also worked during the Spartakiad of the peoples of the USSR, and during the MOSCOW NEWS gymnastics championship. The names also appear of GDR television, Japanese, the American television company NBC and other television and radio companies--so that now the Olympic television center is beginning its Olympic life.

[Question] You mentioned among others the American television and broadcasting company NBC. As far as I know, President Carter has forbidden that company to take part in coverage of the Moscow Olympics. Moreover, there have recently been increasingly frequent assertions in the foreign press that if NBC doesn't come to Moscow for the Olympics, we won't be able to show anything at all.

I was recently in the United States, and I must say that the television company is in an extremely difficult position. It has paid Soviet television in full for the technical facilities that we are making available to them for the relaying of the Olympic games, and those facilities are ready. The President has said that NBC has voluntarily agreed not to show the Olympic games from Moscow, thereby putting the company in a very difficult position. NBC has insured the relay of the Olympic games with Lloyd's in London; and if the decision was voluntary, what insurance is there? Usually people insure with Lloyds against shipwreck. This seems to be a complete political shipwreck.

[Answer] You know, I've been asked the question, why did the television company NBC insure the relay of the Olympics just when the heads of our states were meeting in Vienna. [chuckles] But I told them that NBC evidently knows its President. Incidentally, you were saying that there have been reports that if NBC doesn't come, we won't be able to show the Olympics at all. That's untrue, grossly untrue, in fact because under the agreement, it's not the American television company that has to provide us with equipment, but we who supply the American television company with equipment for coverage of the Olympics. That equipment has been assembled. It is Soviet equipment, made at our Soviet enterprises, and therefore the showing of the Olympics doesn't depend at all on whether the American, or any other, television company comes or not.

I can only express regret if NBC doesn't come. It has the right to show the Olympics on United States territory. So if it doesn't come, American viewers and listeners won't be able to see and hear about the Moscow Olympics. Furthermore, I must say that in recent months good cooperation has been established between the specialists of the American television company and our specialists, and I know that our American colleagues are disappointed by this decision by the President of the United States. [end recording]

LOSEV: CAMP DAVID 'TRAMPLES ARAB NATIONAL RIGHTS'

LD190200 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] President Carter who has got muddled up in his ultimatums to Western Europe, Japan and Iran has spent the past week in trying to salvage the Camp David deal. Here's a commentary on the President's talks with Israeli Premier Begin written by Sergey Losev.

Camp David has not brought peace to the Middle East and it could not. Actually the very posing of this question is not legitimate, for the sponsors of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal had quite a different objective in view than to achieve genuine peace. They wanted to drive a wedge in the pan-Arab front to prepare the ground for siting new American military bases in southwest Asia and to destroy the Palestine resistance movement. But to distract attention and to mislead public opinion, the architects of the deal had to do their best to at least outwardly pretend to be making some progress towards a comprehensive settlement.

In an interview with NEWSWEEK late in 1977 President as-Sadat said that the main thing was not the relations between Egypt and Israel and not the Sinai Peninsula but the Palestine problem. At the time President as-Sadat said these words it seemed that indeed conditions had arisen for resolving the situation with the 4 million strong Arab people of Palestine who had been deprived of their native land. In a joint statement on the Middle East the Soviet Union and the United States on 1 October 1977 stressed that during the course of a comprehensive settlement all the concrete questions of a settlement must be resolved, including such a one as the Palestinian question and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Two months later, however, the Carter administration in its typical way trampled under foot the principles of the joint statement. It pushed President as-Sadat towards a deal with Israel, during the course of which in the figurative words of Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, as-Sadat betrayed the Palestinians for a handful of Sinai sand, and already in the spring of 1978 when the Israeli defense minister, Mr Weizman asked the Egyptian president during the secret meeting "Do you agree to our rejection of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state?" He answered "Yes, but don't let Begin know of this at all, for he will immediately announce it to the world and we have to make a good impression, we have to look nice in the eyes of the Arabs."

Thus President as-Sadat wants to look nice to the Arab East and President Carter wants to look nice to his American electorate. Thus and thus alone were the objectives of the talks that President Carter has just had in Washington with the Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

The only result of these talks has been the reaffirmation by the sides of their readiness to complete the negotiations on so-called Palestinian autonomy by the 26 May as had been agreed upon at Camp David. Incidentally, the Israeli prime minister is not very concerned at preserving this camouflage. Following the completion of his talks at the White House on 16 April he cynically declared that if we don't achieve agreement by this date the sky will not fall down, and he added that Palestinian autonomy cannot mean the setting up of an independent Palestinian state. The Israeli Government is resolutely against such a state on the West Bank of the Jordan and insists on preserving Israeli control over the West Bank.

As a correspondent of the ABC radio and television company has noted, Mr Begin has done in Washington precisely what he intended to do, to engage in negotiations but not to compromise. At the White House talks the Israeli prime minister rejected the American-Egyptian proposal to continue the talks on Palestinian autonomy in Washington, instead of this Mr Begin came out with a counter proposal to continue the negotiations during 20 days in Alexandria and 20 days in Tel Aviv. In the opinion of the ABC commentator Mr Begin believes it'll be easier to resist American pressure if the negotiations are held 6,000 miles from Washington. But the fears of Mr Menahem Begin are clearly exaggerated.

President Carter's shameful roundabout with the voting in the Security Council has shown how the present United States administration is subjected to pressure from the Zionist lobby in this election year. In the words of the New York DAILY NEWS Jimmy Carter occupied such weak political positions that he cannot afford to exert strong pressure on Begin. The paper stresses that all that is left for Carter and As-Sadat to do is smile in front of the camera and to make as pleasant faces as possible in regard to the new stage of the negotiations which are doomed even before they begin.

The Arab world does not intend to sit on the fence while imperialism and Zionism, backed by the As-Sadat puppet, are trampling under foot the national rights of the Arabs. The Tripoli summit of the countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Resistance, which ended on 15 April, has decided to continue pursuing the policy of opposing the schemes of American imperialism and Zionism, the main enemies of the Arabs. The Tripoli conference has decided to continue boycotting the Camp David policy and to step up the boycott of the As-Sadat regime in the economic, political and military fields. The conference participants have called on all Arab governments to review their relations with the United States which are helping to perpetuate the occupation of the Arab lands. They have called to consider the siting of American military bases in the Arab world to be direct aggression against the countries of the front and the entire Arab nation.

U.S. LAYS TRAP FOR ITSELF IN CONTEMPLATING REARMING OF PRC

LD171137 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 3

[Col A. Leontyev "Rejoinder": "Don't Lay Traps for Others..."]

[Text] So far the issue of weapons deliveries to China has been absolutely clear in Washington. If, as Brzezinski claims, it is possible to play the "China card," why not gamble on it? And that is what they have done, gradually increasing the stakes. First the United States allowed its NATO allies to sell weapons to Beijing. Then it began to move in that direction itself. Thus it was announced recently that the United States has agreed to sell China C-130 military transport aircraft, telecommunications systems, radar systems and other military hardware that is called "nonoffensive"....

That's not all. The American gamblers are getting excited and demanding that the stakes be raised--that any kind of weapon be sold to China. China, one "hawk" declared, must be armed to such an extent "that Moscow loses sleep over it." Not wishing to trouble its Beijing "friends," the Pentagon itself calculated that China "needs at least $80 billion wroth of modern weapons."

"Needs" them for a war against the Soviet Union of course. Beijing's patrons did not even think of the danger to the United States itself. Then, from out of the blue, came a report in the Washington POST: "China has developed the CSS-X 4 ICBM with a range of 7,800 miles, capable of hitting targets on U.S. territory." This "disturbing news," the newspaper writes, means that China "can now threaten America with nuclear devastation."

The United States has shouted and continues to shout so often about the imaginary "Soviet threat" that it has quite forgotten the real threat--from China. "Official government circles," the newspaper complains, "have always brushed aside warnings that the PRC is a direct nuclear threat to our country...and referred to our supposedly firm 'friendship' with China." In the paper's opinion, the time has come to face up to the truth and admit that "these friendly relations are unstable at best and may evaporate at any moment.... The Chinese still regard the United States as their main adversary after the Russians."

In other words, the gamble on the "China card" is creating for the United States the extremely clear danger of a big loss. Of late people across the ocean have begun to speak of this increasingly often and increasingly frankly. "If there is one country in the world that accords with the idea of an aggressive and warlike state, it is China," NATION magazine noted recently. M. Toon, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, warns: "We should be very cautious about developing our relations with the Chinese.... It would be stupid of us to suppose that the Chinese are going to be our friends in the long term. They are not going to do that." "There are growing fears that a China modernized with assistance from America and other Western countries might attack its partners and benefactors as soon as it ceased to need them, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR remarks still more gloomily.

Just what is going on? Certain gentlemen in the United States wanted so much for us to "lose sleep," but now it looks as though they themselves cannot sleep. They are laying a trap for others and are afraid of falling into it themselves, and not without reason, it must be admitted....

PRAVDA SEES U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' SPEARHEADED AGAINST CUBA

LD172300 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--Follows the full text of the article "What Is the Aim of These Provocations?" that was published today in PRAVDA.

"The U.S. administration continues stepping up tension in separate areas and all over the world. Ignoring the interests of peoples, contrary to common sense, Washington continues staking on power politics, apparently hoping in this way to regain or at least to bolster up its shaken positions in the world.

"There are more than enough facts proving this: The plans for deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe which would considerably complicate the situation in the area; the creation of the notorious 'rapid deployment corps' meant for military intervention against countries that are rejecting Washington's diktat and its claims to decide the destiny of other peoples; the dispatching of naval forces, including aircraft carrier and amphibious task forces, to the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, to the shores of a number of countries of Africa and the Near and Middle East. This is also shown by the United States quest for new military bases lying thousands of kilometers away from U.S. territory."

"The United States militaristic activity can also be seen in Latin America. This was started not today and not yesterday. Using provocations and strength, the United States tried in the past and is trying now to prop up the anti-people dictatorial regimes in some Latin American countries.

"But placemen of U.S. monopolies were invariably swept away by the peoples. The peoples of Latin America, just as of other countries, begin ever more resolutely deciding their destiny themselves. They wish to lead their lives as they see fit and they give a rap to those who try to tell them how to act.

"In conditions when the struggle of Latin American peoples for consolidation of independence is widening, the United States provocative actions are spearheaded above all against Cuba, the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, for the reason that the Cuban people wishes to live freely, that it decided to get rid of the foreign colonial yoke that was imposed on it many decades ago".

"Now too, Washington is prepared to use any methods, not stopping at crude and unsavoury ones. It attempts to slander the Cuban revolution, it is striving to distort the peaceful character of Cuba's foreign policy, it manifests an obvious wish to undermine Cuba's active role in the nonaligned movement and it resorts to dirty slander to present the socio-political changes now taking place in some countries as a result of Cuba's actions, though the circles that resort to such slander, are undoubtedly, well aware that these changes are prompted by deep internal causes rooted in the situation in those countries, by the sway of imperialist monopolies and by the United States' constant interference in their internal affairs.

"But since all this does not bring the results Washington wishes to get, it again resorts now and then to direct threats and military pressure on Cuba. The plans of holding military exercises in the Caribbean early in May that were announced by the United States are a manifestation of this. The anti-Cuban essence of this provocation is obvious to anyone".

"Warplanes, ships and other military units of the United States are being concentrated for the exercise which, according to press reports, will envisage a landing of American Marines at the U.S. base in Guantanamo that the Americans keep on Cuban soil against the will of the government and people of Cuba. The whole world knows that the base is being kept by the United States illegally, in a piratic way, contrary to the norms of international law sanctified by centuries. The provocative nature of this undertaking is emphasized by the fact that a sort of 'psychological war' against Cuba has been launched in Washington with the participation of official representatives of the administration. The masterminds of this 'psychological war' do not stop at any allegations and obvious lies. They exert themselves in this way with a particular zeal of late, caring little how long their falsehood would live.

"None can hope in earnest to break the freedom-loving spirit of the Cuban people. The Cuban people is determined to uphold its revolutionary gains, just as in the past when it was compelled to do so. Besides that, it should not be forgotten that Cuba is not alone."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON DRIVE TO SECURE EAST AFRICA BASES

ID181037 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Grabbing"]

[Text] Nairobi, 10 April--The Pentagon is stepping up its attempts to secure implementation of the dangerous plans aimed at using the territory and military facilities of a number of East African and Near Eastern countries to strengthen the American presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

As is evident from a U.S. International Communications Agency report--clearly a put-up job--published by the DAILY NATION, the American war department is seeking to obtain from Kenya more extensive use by U.S. Armed Forces of not only the port of Mombasa, but also (Embakazi) airport (formerly Nairobi International Airport) and the airfield at Nanyuki, a former British military base.

The report indicates that the talks with Kenya, Oman and Somalia on the use of naval and air force facilities and installations by the American Navy and Air Force "are making successful headway." Here the main reference is to U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary R. Komer's recent statement in Congress that the Pentagon intends to use bases in Oman, Kenya and Somalia to "expand the air force and naval presence" of the United States in that region.

Komer also disclosed that the United States is seeking from Somalia an agreement on expanding the use by American Armed Forces of the ports and airfields of Berbera and Mogadishu.

It is also clear from the remarks of Lt Gen R. Lawson, spokesman for the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, that Washington is, in particular, planning to deploy at the bases in Somalia B-52 strategic bombers. According to American press reports, the Pentagon is to ask Congress for another $250 million to modernize airfields and ports in all three countries.

KORIONOV EXAMINES BACKSTAGE INFLUENCE OF TRILATERAL COMMISSION

LD181011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Capitalism Today": "Behind the Scenes"]

[Text] At the height of the current U.S. election campaign the New York TIMES carried a short report that George Bush, who is seeking the Republican nomination for the presidency, had been bombarded with questions at meetings regarding the so-called Trilateral Commission, of which he was a member. Bush, the newspaper wrote, "has been obliged to explain virtually everywhere he goes that the commission is absolutely trustworthy and that its members represent a wide spectrum of responsible and patriotically minded citizens." In the end Bush announced that he was withdrawing from the commission. What sort of commission is it, if even a former CIA director, to be on the safe side, has decided to dissociate himself from it?

V.I. Lenin once wrote: "Look at any parliamentary country, from America to Switzerland, from France to Britain, Norway and so forth: The real 'state' work is done behind the scenes and is performed by departments, offices and staffs. In the parliaments people merely babble with the special purpose of duping the 'common people.'"

Life confirms that the financial oligarchy has created a well-tuned mechanism insuring that it can exercise effective control over domestic and foreign policy. This system is multifaceted, and many of its important parts are hidden from public sight. Such, for example, are the "charitable" Rockefeller, Morgan and Ford foundations, which act as "fiduciaries" of the U.S. financial and industrial monopolies; such is the "California Round Table," whose role the California journal defines as follows: It is "a kind of supreme political committee of leaders of the major corporations to put direct pressure on the authorities' activities."

As the correlation of forces in the world arena changes to the detriment of imperialism, the financial oligarchy is seeking to consolidate its forces not only within the framework of individual countries but also on the scale of the whole capitalist world. The so-called "Bilderberg Club" can serve as an example. It was named after the Bilderberg Hotel in the Dutch City of Costerbeek, where its first session was held in May 1954. The initiative to set up this "club", which joined high-placed representatives of American and West European business and political circles, came from multinational companies, the military-industrial complex and the U.S. special services.

Such "brain trusts" not only formulate the main directions of the policies of the chief imperialist powers in accordance with the interests of monopoly capital but also carry out a kind of "grooming" of cadres for the higher echelons of power--cadres who will guarantee that those policies are implemented. Figures such as, for example, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, NATO Secretary General J. Luns and others passed precisely through these "preparatory classes" of the monopolies.

This link can be seen still more clearly in the example of certain U.S. statesmen and politicians. The candidacy of the present U.S. President J. Carter--the American journalist Diana Johnston, for example, writes--"was prepared and supported right up to his victory by people representing the highest level of economic might. They included the presidents of the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Bank of America, Coca-Cola, Bendix, Caterpillar, Lehman Brothers, Sears and Roebuck, Texas Instruments, Exxon, Hewlett-Packard, CBS and so forth. These people together with certain university staffers and labor union figures from the American branch of the Trilateral Commission...."

The commission's "godfather" was David Rockefeller, head of the powerful Chase Manhattan Bank. It was he who put forward the idea of creating such a center in 1972. This idea was immediately approved by the "Bilderberg Club." The commission was formed in D. Rockefeller's home in July 1973. The aforesaid Ford and Rockefeller foundations play a considerable role in financing the commission.

The Trilateral Commission embraces approximately 240 prominent businessmen, statesmen, politicians and scientists from the capitalist world's three main centers--the United States, West Europe and Japan. Zbigniew Brzezinski was the commission's first director.

It was no coincidence that the Trilateral Commission came into being in the early seventies. It was a time when the musty cold war atmosphere had begun to give way to the warming winds of detente. As a result of the persistent efforts of the socialist countries and other peace-loving states and peoples the first real steps had been taken toward resolving the peoples' most burning problem--that of disarmament. The Soviet-American SALT I treaty was concluded and cleared the way for SALT II. The peoples were increasingly confidently taking into their own hands the cause of preserving peace. The attainment of national independence by dozens of new states in Asia and Africa was gradually changing the world's appearance for the better. But at the same time interimperialist contradictions were making themselves known increasingly strongly. The countries of West Europe, which had recovered after the war, were squeezing the United States in the capitalist world's economic arena.

The creation of the Trilateral Commission was an attempt by the imperialist ringleaders to find answers to the very acute questions which life had set the old system. And the answer was to try to break in imperialism's favor the main trend of world development by uniting the forces of the capitalist world's three main centers--the United States, West Europe and Japan.

The authors of the "trilateral" concept make no secret of who must retain leadership of the capitalist world under the new, changed conditions. One of the Trilateral Commission's first documents--"reform of international organizations"--frankly stated: "America must play the chief role in managing the international system." All the commission's subsequent documents proceeded from the same premise. There is no need to point out that what is meant by "America" is, above all, the powerful U.S. multinationals. By using their economic and currency positions and, particularly, their domination of organizations such as the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the U.S. monopoly bosses would also like to retain political supremacy in the capitalist part of the world.

The oligarchy can entrust the attainment of its longed-for goals only to those who have been through an appropriate school of education. And the Trilateral Commission was a "nursery" of this kind. Its activity is a graphic example of the way in which, hiding behind a screen of democracy, monopoly capital places its people in the most important key positions, primarily in the state apparatus.

At the time the present Washington administration was formed it included, for example, the following former members of the Trilateral Commission: President J. Carter, Vice President W. Mondale, Secretary of State C. Vance, Defense Secretary H. Brown, Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary P. Harris, and Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Z. Brzezinski. The following commission members were appointed to ambassadorial posts: J. Smith, P. Gardner, E. Richardson and others. The leaders of certain leading labor unions were not overlooked either. The commission included L. Woodcock, for example, who held the post of president of the United Automobile Workers at the time and who is now U.S. ambassador to Beijing. L. Kirkland, then secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO and now president of the federation, was also on the commission. When reshuffles occurred in the administration in subsequent years, people associated with the Trilateral Commission most frequently ended up once again in the key positions.

The following facts, for example, graphically show what ideological and political baggage they have acquired during their "probationary" years. A session of the Trilateral Commission, at which the main report was delivered by Z. Brzezinski, was held behind closed doors in Bonn's Bristol Hotel in the fall of 1977. In the first half of the seventies the Washington administration had "gone too far" in the direction of detente and many elements of detente between East and West had supposedly not benefited the latter--this was the report's leitmotiv. The West, it said, must create deterrent forces dependent "on the presence of considerable American forces in the main regions which need to be protected." The "quick-reaction corps" being set up by the Pentagon is just such an embodiment of that guideline.

But the Trilateral Commission did not confine itself to promoting just this "idea." At the same time it also determined the main ideological screen which was to cover up such militarist actions. This, of course, was the myth of the "Soviet military threat." Only on the basis of "timely preventive action," the report stated, is it possible to prevent the Soviet Union extending its influence. In this way the foundations were laid for a sharp turn in the Washington administration's policy toward a new round of the arms race.

One more direction of imperialism's global strategy--that of playing the notorious "China card"--also came to light at the same meeting in the Bristol. The report published by the commission in 1978 on international problems in the eighties pointed out that the Western powers' freedom of maneuver in the international arena will increase substantially as a consequence of strained relations between China and the Soviet Union.

The Trilateral Commission's documents to which we have referred date from 1977-1978. More convincingly than any words they attest that the policy of destroying the system of peaceful international relations was adopted by imperialism's aggressive circles as much as 2-3 years ago. [paragraph continues]

The inspirers of this adventurous policy were merely seeking an excuse to go over to a furious counteroffensive against the forces of peace, socialism and the national liberation movement. If it had not been for the events in Afghanistan in December 1979, the doers of the will of the monopoly oligarchy would have found some other excuse for this.

The bourgeois press pompously calls the Rockefeller, Morgan and Ford foundations, the "Bilderberg Club," the Trilateral Commission and similar organizations a "focus of ideas," "intersections of ideas" and similar innocent words. But this trumpetry will deceive no one. The ideas proclaimed by such centers are ideas profoundly hostile to the cause of easing international tension and the cause of peace and the peoples' security, not to mention the working people's class interests.

Of course, it would be an oversimplification to depict the matter as though "clubs" and "commissions" like the aforementioned ones formulate directives and adopt decisions, and bourgeois governments just fulfill them obediently. The mechanism of capitalist government is considerably more complex, and the methods used by monopoly capital to preserve its supremacy are very multifaceted.

It is also impossible not to see that the imperialist strategists' attempts to formulate a common line of conduct binding on all capitalist countries are constantly coming up against the contradictions of objective interests which exist among them and against the growing resistance of progressive, democratic forces to the policy of the most aggressive U.S. imperialist circles.

Nevertheless, the adherents of peace and freedom have good cause to keep a vigilant eye on the dangerous activities of the capitalist world's "shady centers of power."

SCIENTIST REGRETS BAN ON ASTROPHYSICISTS' VISIT TO USSR

ID210923 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Moscow April 21, TASS--The leading astrophysicists of many countries who pooled efforts in research under the programme of the solar activity maximum have been deprived of an opportunity to meet in the Crimea this spring and exchange the data of their observations. Literally several days before the meeting was to take place, Dutch Professor de Jager, chairman of the International Committee of the Year of Solar Activity, had to cancel the meeting upon getting word from U.S. scientists that the U.S. administration did not issue them with visas for a trip to the Soviet Union. "Over a quarter of a century of my work with international scientific organizations, I have not encountered such an unprecedented encroachment by politicians upon the success of big scientific international projects," Nikolay Pushkov, chairman of the Scientific Council of the Physics of Solar-Terrestrial Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told a TASS correspondent. "Hardly any sober-minded person should be told how great is the importance of such global experiments to world science. The pre-election flurry, accompanied with a fireworks display of ill-considered actions of the U.S. administration, has likewise apparently attained its maximum this spring," the scientist pointed out. "We exchanged opinions with the U.S. colleagues about the obtaining situation, the scientist said. They also make helpless gestures but do not lose heart. All the observatories go on cleaning unique findings which will possibly give new data for physicists, meteorologists and medics of various countries. We are confident that the flare-ups of political unreason that fell upon the year of the active sun by chance will not repress the striving of the scientists of the whole world, including U.S. ones, to strengthen joint efforts in the solution of problems which are important for the whole of mankind," Nikolay Pushkov said.

KHARKOV COMMENTS ON AFGHAN CALL FOR TALKS WITH IRAN, PAKISTAN

LD181730 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 18 Apr 80

["Afghanistan's Important Foreign Policy Initiative"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The foreign policy initiative announced by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on April 17 is of much international importance. The five proposals advanced by it are directed at a normalisation of the situation in the region. These proposals are concrete, topical and constructive. They are new evidence of the unbending will of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to ensure peace and reliable security both of the Afghan people and of the peoples of other countries of the region and Asia as a whole.

It is enough to enumerate these proposals to see that they provide for an important programme of measures whose discussion and subsequent implementation could lead to the creation of an atmosphere of trust, good will and mutual cooperation in relations between states of such a vast area. In turn, this would be a major contribution to the cause of international detente and universal peace.

The DRA proposes bilateral talks with the governments of Iran and Pakistan to discuss questions connected with the normalisation of Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani relations, it holds that this should be the beginning. The Afghan side sincerely wishes an end to be put to the present policy of confrontation pursued in respect of Democratic Afghanistan by its closest neighbours.

Facts how that this policy is being inspired from the outside and cardinally contradicts the interests of the peoples of the countries involved. It is advantageous only to the forces which do not want to give up the colonialist principle of "divide and rule," who would like to further sow seeds of discord in Asia for the sake of the attainment of their imperialist and hegemonistic aims.

The DRA's proposal to convene a conference on the normalisation of the situation in the region and to draw up a pact of peace, security and cooperation of the region's states is vivid evidence of the DRA's profound love of peace and its striving to live in peace, accord and friendship both with neighbouring countries and other countries of the region. At the same time the Afghan side is not making the convocation of this conference dependent on any preliminary conditions. It is prepared to participate in it and make a worthy contribution to the drafting of the basic principles of the already mentioned pact.

It goes without saying that a normalisation of the situation in the region would be facilitated considerably by a reduction or armaments and armed forces there, by a reduction of the level of military spendings. For this reason the DRA offers the governments of the relevant countries to discuss these questions. There is hardly any need to emphasize the big role played by truthful and well-wishing information on the creation of a climate of trust between states. Attaching much importance to this factor of interstate relations, the DRA Government proposed to conduct talks on measures of lessening tension and ill-will in the activities of the mass media of the region's countries.

Last but not least is the proposal on consulations between countries of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf zone on the question of resuming talks on turning this area into a zone of peace. At the time when the United States wants to turn the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a zone of military interventions against countries that reject Washington's diktat, this proposal acquires special urgency.

Already the first responses to the DRA's initiative show that it is worthily evaluated in the political and public circles of many countries. The DRA's new proposals expose once again the imperialist campaign of lies and slander against Democratic Afghanistan. They are evidence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's loyalty to the principles of peace, goodneighbourhood and nonalignment.

AFGHANISTAN'S DECLARATION OF MAIN PRINCIPLES REPORTED

LD192115 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 19, TASS--The main principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have been published here. They were elaborated by the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and approved at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan held the other day. The preamble to this document says that the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as the highest body of state authority in that country expressing the true free will of all peoples of Afghanistan has decreed to endorse and put into effect the basic principles for the period of up to the adoption of the republic's Constitution by the Supreme Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The chapter "The Fundamentals of the Socio-Political and Economic System" says that state power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan belongs to the working people of the town and countryside. The power of the working people is based on the broad national homeland front, which unites the workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, nomads, intellectuals, women, young people, representatives of all nationalities and tribes, all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces and socio-political organisations of the country.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the party of the working class and all the working people of the country, is a leading and guiding force of the society and the state. It guides the struggle of the peoples of Afghanistan for creating a new just society free from exploitation of man by man.

The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the document goes on to say, is directed at strengthening universal peace, developing broad international cooperation and protecting the country's state interests. The foreign policy activity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of positive nonalignment.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is broadening and strengthening friendship and all-round traditional cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of the basis of the principles of internationalist solidarity. As a peaceloving country, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strives for maintaining and strengthening friendly relations with other countries, particularly, with neighbour states, and with all the Muslim states and peoples on the basis of mutual respect, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, will contribute towards uniting the forces of the Moslem and other peoples in their common striving for peace, freedom, progress and cooperation. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the struggle of peoples for national and social liberation, for democracy and progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, racialism, fascism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is pursuing a policy directed at strengthening the alliance and unity of the workers, peasants, nomads, intellectuals, handicraftsmen, traders, the patriotic ulemas, all of the country's democratic and patriotic forces, all of Afghanistan's nationalities and tribes, a policy directed at eliminating the vestiges of feudal relations, backwardness, unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, diseases, at ensuring a rise in the material and cultural standards of every family. In conformity with the basic principles, the citizens of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are ensured and guaranteed the invioliability of person, the right to work, social security and education.

The highest body of state authority of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan shall be the Supreme Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (Loya Jirga). The people's representatives to the Loya Jirga shall be elected freely, by direct and secret ballot. The Loya Jirga shall adopt at its first session the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Revolutionary Council shall remain the highest body of state authority of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan until t[illegible] necessary conditions are created for forming the Loya Jirga. The number and composition, the election and appointment of new members of the Revolutionary Council, representing all of the country's democratic, national progressive forces, is determined and carried out by the Revolutionary Council on the representation of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council shall perform the functions of the Revolutionary Council in the period between its sessions. The chairman of the Revolutionary Council is simultaneously the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Council of Ministers (Government) of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the highest executive body of state authority and consists of prime minister, his deputies and ministers. Appropriate local councils (jirgas) shall be set up in the provinces, cities, districts and villages. They are authorised to decide all questions of local significance. The executive bodies of state authority in the provinces, towns, districts and villages shall be the respective local executive committees.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan determine the judicial system and set the order of activity of courts and public prosecutors' departments. The chapter "Coat of Arms, Flag and Capital," says that the national coat of arms of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a representation of mihrab and minbar (symbols of Islam) against the green background as well as an open book and rays of rising sun in the centre of gear set in a framework of spikes of wheat entwined with three-coloured ribbons--black, red and green. Placed in the upper part between the spikes is the red five-pointed star. The national flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is a three coloured one--black, red and green one--in the form of horizontal stripes of equal size. In the top corner of the flag is a representation of the national coat of arms of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

KARMAL ADDRESSES MEETING AT INAUGURATION OF NEW STATE FLAG

LD211004 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 21, TASS--A new three-colour, black-red-green, state flag of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was hoisted today in the centre of Kabul at the house of the people, with tens of thousands residents of the Afghan capital attending the ceremony. The flag depicts the new state emblem of the country.

Speaking at a meeting held on the occasion, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal emphasized the great significance of the decision on the new state flag of the country, taken by the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The flag, he said, is the symbol of peace, freedom, social justice, progress and equality of the broad popular masses of Afghanistan. It is also the banner of unity of the Afghan people.

Babrak Karmal urged all working people of the country to pool together into a broad national-patriotic front so as to give a resolute rebuff to designs of internal and external reaction, the forces of imperialism which encroach upon the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN PARTY MEMBER NUR VIEWS 'SECOND STAGE' OF REVOLUTION

LD200906 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--"April has been marked by an important event in Afghanistan's life, Timur Gaidar and Leonid Mironov, PRAVDA's correspondents, write from Kabul. The recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) summed up the results of the development of the revolution, discussed the tasks of party development and matters aimed at improving the state and social structure of the DRA, and considered the country's economic problems".

"The plenary meeting of the party was held three and a half months after the second stage of the April revolution began on December 27, 1979, Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, said in an interview with the correspondents. The period has been characterized by the stabilization of the situation in the country, restoration of revolutionary law and order, the creation of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation, the party's persistent work to ensure the unity of its ranks, the state, and consolidation of the leading patriotic and progressive forces of Afghanistan. In other words, the second state of the revolution opened fresh prospects and possibilities for consistent realization of democratic transformations in the political, social and cultural fields in the interests of the broad masses of the people and further headway of Democratic Afghanistan along the lines of national and social progress."

"The achievements of the April revolution in most diverse fields are obvious, Nur Ahmad Nur went on to say. The 'basic principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan' approved by the plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee became the embodiment and reflection of the revolutionary process developing in the country. The basic principles, after they were confirmed by the Revolutionary Council, assumed the character of a provisional fundamental law. The document seals and guarantees the revolutionary changes effected at this state in the life of Afghan society and the state. It records the Afghan people's will to follow the chosen road under the leadership of its political vanguard--the PDPA".

"We are satisfied with the fact that we succeeded in unanimously adopting one of the basic documents of the party--the party rules.

The rules determine the forms of the organizational set-up of the party, methods of its activities, and norms of party life. Persistent work is now under way in the party too further strengthen the political, ideological and organizational unity of its ranks and to rally it close round the Central Committee and the Political Bureau," Nur Ahmad Nur pointed our further. The party's primary organizations have been set up on a new single basis. Party committees have been formed in the provincial, urban and district party organizations. On the committee are the most experienced and reliable activists of the party, Nur Ahmad Nur said. The party rules define the PDPA as party of a new type which bases its activities on the principles of scientific-revolutionary theory. "Finally I would like to specially emphasize, our interlocutor said, that internationalist solidarity with the international working class and national liberation movements is one of major principles of the PDPA activities. Therefore the party rules say that the PDPA member must consolidate the unity and friendship of all the peoples of Afghanistan and to strengthen in every way the friendly Afghan-Soviet relations and the DRA's relations with the countries of the socialist community, the international working-class and national-liberation movement."

AFGHAN DEPUTY HEALTH MINISTER DISCUSSES SOVIET ASSISTANCE

LD181651 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--"Prospects for the development of public health cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan are most favourable." This is how Sayyed Amir Shah Zara, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and first deputy minister of health, has evaluated the results of the Moscow negotiations. Sayyed Amir Shah Zara heads the delegation which came to Moscow on April 6 for studying the Soviet public health system and for discussing problems of cooperation. The guests have visited scientific and educational medical institutions and hospitals in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. They have been also received by the Minister of Health of the USSR Boris Petrovskiy. Before leaving Moscow for Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikistan, the head of the delegation was interviewed by a TASS correspondent. "During negotiations we discussed cooperation in various fields of medicine which included training of national personnel for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, establishment and equipment of medical institutions and prevention of diseases. Our countries already have experiences of such cooperation," Sayyed Amir Shah Zara noted. "This cooperation may be demonstrated by the fight against malaria which the Soviet medical specialists together with their Afghan colleagues were successfully waging in the north of the country. This work will be continued."

"Many Afghan doctors have received their diplomas in the USSR. The training of personnel for a long time has been also made by the Soviet doctors who work in our country. Several medical centres in Afghanistan have been built with the Soviet assistance. Designing work is being done now for a blood transfusion station, a polyclinic in Kabul and a hospital in Qondoz."

"We consider this visit to be of importance," Sayyed Amir Shah Zara emphasized. "This is one of the first medical delegations to come to the Soviet Union after the April revolution. A system of public health is being established now in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which will bring medical service to every citizen of the republic. The socialist public health system is a good example for us in achieving this goal. This is why we are studying the Soviet experience."

"In the USSR we have seen for ourselves the high level of Soviet medicine equipped with the latest achievements of medical science. All this is the result of the embodiment of the Leninist principles of the medical care for the people," stressed the deputy minister.

GOLYAKOV CONTRASTS 'REAL FACTS' WITH 'SLANDER' ON AFGHANISTAN

ID181031 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 11 Apr 80 pp 5-7

[Special correspondent S. Golyakov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Enemies' Slander and Real Facts"]

[Text] Kabul, April--Not one of the Afghan leaders with whom your correspondent met during the first days of his Kabul assignment called the situation in the country a simple one. But at the same time there is no reason to dramatize the situation. At any rate, the overall picture of the current situation in Afghanistan has nothing in common with the way in which NATO, Beijing and reactionary Arab propaganda is trying to present it.

Receiving a group of foreign journalists accredited in Kabul on 2 April, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed the extensive misinformation and slander campaign being mounted by bourgeois mass news media over Afghanistan and its true friends. Its chief purpose is to mislead world public opinion, compromise the ideals of the April revolution and create new pretexts for imperialist interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs.

Echos of this ballyhoo are constantly heard in Kabul. When a transistor radio brings broadcasts on the Afghan issue from Washington, London or Beijing into a hotel room in Kabul, there is no end of gloomy "testimonies" and forecasts. Thus on 29 March the Voice of America, for example, repeatedly cited a statement by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Quoting information obtained by his department, as usual, from "strictly reliable sources," this high-ranking American official endeavored to depict Afghan reality as a real nightmare. According to him, Soviet troops are using napalm and poison gases against the peaceful Afghan population, and mass executions are taking place every day in Kabul and other regions.

An inexperienced Western listener (or reader) might well take this malicious, slanderous misinformation at face value. Particularly as he is being regaled with "information" in the same spirit every day in order to convince him of the grievous situation of Afghanistan, which is allegedly occupied by Soviet troops.

However, you only need to take even a fleeting glance at the capital to realize that Kabul in no way resembles a beseiged city. There is bustling life in the streets, squares and markets. Early in the morning children hurry to school, infants are taken to kindergartens, and endless rows of stores, stalls and wholesale warehouses open up. Cobblers, furriers, tinsmiths and tailors fling wide their workshop doors and begin their workday. People fill the mosques to pray. Employees and visitors throng toward government buildings.

Although a curfew is still being maintained in Kabul, its duration has already been reduced twice, and in practice this enforced temporary measure in no way affects normal life. It merely guarantees quiet and peaceful sleep for citizens who, as is customary in the East, start their workday almost with the first rays of the rising sun.

There is someone against whom the peace has to be defended. From time to time the television presents for general viewing mercenaries of imperialist intelligence and special services infiltrated into the country's territory on sabotage missions. They have included several Pakistani agents and an Egyptian citizen, who was equipped for a mission along with two Britons and two Chinese.

Literally a few days ago, precisely after W. Christopher's latest statement on Afghanistan, the local press also published reports of poison gases: A large consignment of neuroparalytical ammunition was captured by an Afghan patrol during an attempt by a motley group of armed bandits to move this devilish freight in several trucks along a mountain road in the region of the Afghan-Pakistani border. Grenades neatly packed in boxes bore the clear stamp: "Made in the USA." Of course, it is well known for whom this freight was destined. It was to fall into the hands of the revolution's enemies--"Dushman," as the people call all these raiders, robbers and killers who have made their way into some of the country's provinces and are operating on orders from abroad.

The poisoned weapons and the mountains of shameless lies being heaped up with regard to Afghanistan stem from the same root. Both are the products of forces, each of which has its own reasons for hating the Afghan revolution and waging an armed and a psychological war against it.

"When the enemies of Afghanistan's independence and freedom shed crocodile tears for the Soviet Union's so-called intervention," Babrak Karmal says, "they are thereby trying to disguise their own hypocritical, aggressive, militant policy. The real danger threatening our region stems from U.S. imperialism, China and the reactionary circles of Pakistan, Egypt and Israel, which are pursuing an irresponsible, provocative policy."

At his last meeting with foreign journalists B. Karmal reported that more than 50 bases and approximately 30 camps where counterrevolutionary gangs are being trained and armed have now been set up in Pakistan alone. They then appear on Afghan soil--and fires blaze and acts of terrorism and robberies are committed. A similar base also exists on Chinese territory near the Afghan Province of Badakhshan. Agents infiltrated from there try to prevent peasants from tilling their fields, destroy agricultural equipment and spare neither women nor children.

To rebuff and repulse the bandit aggression is the paramount concern of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the republic's government, the army and all patriots. However, the objective difficulties of this struggle are compounded by the problems which have arisen in the country as a result of the criminal activities of H. Amin and his minions.

Whoever you speak with in Kabul today and whatever you speak about, the conversation will be sure to touch on the tragic consequences of Amin's dictatorship. 'Abdolmajid Sarboland, minister of information and culture, told us what tremendous harm the Amin regime had done to the intelligentsia. Many scientists and teachers, doctors and journalists died innocently in jails or were forced to leave the country. As a result, the republic is now in dire need of skilled cadres for literally all spheres of spiritual life.

The tale of Sr Lt Mohammad Soltan is a tragic one. As quite a young man he spent more than 1 year in the torture chambers of Pol-e Charkhi prison near Kabul, which was overflowing with perfectly innocent people. He, too, was not told what his offense was, but he was beaten and tortured almost every day until he lost consciousness.

Seeking to discredit the revolution in the eyes of the population, the majority of which is loyal to Islam and to the traditional way of life in the tribes, and to prepare a counterrevolutionary restoration, Amin organized the mass persecution of religious leaders and tribal chiefs and victimized Muslims and nomads generally. I have been told this by party workers and students of the Kabul Social Sciences Institute. He placed people in all the most important posts in accordance with the principle of personal devotion, or simply his own relatives.

The policies and practice of Amin first as prime minister and then as chairman of the Revolutionary Council resulted in a narrowing of the revolution's social base and in economic chaos. Ordinary people lost faith in the revolutionary regime. Naturally, counterrevolution made extensive use of this. As a result of the destructive implementation of agrarian reform and the unexpeditious distribution of graded seeds and fertilizers among the peasants a considerable number of families were forced to leave their homes. Hundreds of thousands of jeribs (1 jerib is equal to 0.2 of a hectare) of agricultural land were left uncultivated. Last year the country expected a grain harvest of 6.5 million tons but gathered less than 6 million tons. Instead of the planned 160,000 tons of cotton only 105,000 tons were gathered. The sugar beet harvest was one-fourth down from the plan. An acute shortage of workhands arose in industry. Fearing reprisals, many workers abandoned their machines and changed profession. Specialists trained in Soviet VUZ's had a particularly hard time.

Amin publicly vowed friendship toward the Soviet Union, while in fact endeavoring to set our countries' peoples against each other. The following example which I was told about here is characteristic. Flirting with the United States, Amin ordered the removal of all kinds of observation and monitoring of the activities of employees of the U.S. Embassy and other services in Kabul. At the same time he introduced real surveillance of the Soviet Embassy and other Soviet establishments.

Amin's overwhelming ambition went so far that he thought of making a movie on his own decisive role in the April revolution. This movie, however, was not fated to reach the screens.

On the night of 27-28 December an uprising swept the hated Amin regime aside. The new leadership of the party and the country assumed a task of incredible complexity--that of protecting the republic from external and internal enemies and healing the deep wounds left on the body of the revolution by Amin's rule.

Just over 3 months have elapsed since then. A very short time, but much has already been done. Enumerating the new Afghan leadership's achievements, B. Karmal pointed, above all, to the population's increased faith in the revolution. The party has succeeded in proving that there will be no more return to the past. Approximately 15,000 inmates have been released from prison, including many representatives of the clergy, the intelligentsia and students. All the basic civil rights are really being observed. The unity of the PDPA's ranks is being vigorously restored. The new composition of the party's Central Committee and its Politburo includes revolutionaries representing both the former "parcham" supporters ("parcham" means banner) and the former "khalq" supporters ("khalq" means people). However, it has been decided to remove from the party's vocabulary these very names of the two former groupings in the PDPA's ranks.

The new government includes three ministers who are not party members. Work is being done on the formation of a national popular front on a revolutionary--democratic basis with the participation of various political, religious and public organizations.

The working people's economic position is improving.

The prices of grain, tea and vegetable oil have been fixed at the lowest level for 5 years. Workers at the Dzhangalak motor vehicle repair plant--the largest in Kabul--told us that they all now receive special coupons for the purchase of essentials at state prices, which are 50-60 percent below market prices.

A number of favorable innovations concern the peasants. The state has adopted a decision to increase the purchase price of raw cotton by 20 percent and that of sugar beets by 30 percent. Bread will be sold to peasants growing these crops at reduced prices.

Earnest attention is being devoted to the rational use of water resources, pastures and forests. Agricultural equipment stations are being set up, and work is being done to organize new cooperatives and instill order in existing ones.

Steps are being taken to improve relations with the Muslim clergy. A number of major religious authorities have already declared their support for the new state leadership. Work is also being done to improve relations with the nomadic population.

Finally, considerable effort is being directed toward strengthening the army and the people's militia.

The fruits of the party's great organizational work with the backing of the broad masses of urban and rural working people, of representatives of the clergy and the intelligentsia and of national entrepreneurs are visible everywhere. Thousands of people who left the motherland under Amin have already returned home, to a peaceful working life. Industrial enterprises are once again starting to gather momentum.

The colorful opening ceremony for a traditional Afghan festival--peasants day--took place in Kabul's main stadium on 1 April. Farmers from different provinces marched past the packed stands to music and songs with spades on their shoulders. Breeders led pedigree bulls and cows decorated with multicolored cloths. This was followed by a demonstration of agricultural equipment--which is still scarce in the republic. The peaceful peasant festival continued until late in the evening and was visible testimony to the Afghan farmers' sincere desire to respond with action to the revolution's call for the motherland's granaries to be filled.

The normalization of the situation in the republic could proceed still more successfully, but is being hindered by the continuing aggressive actions of international reaction, which is patronizing counterrevolutionary emigres. Under these conditions the very fact of the presence of Soviet military units in Afghanistan helps to stabilize the situation. In addition to fulfilling their main function--defending Afghanistan's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty in the face of external aggression--Soviet soldiers and officers frequently give local residents food and medical aid, provide transport or simply work with them.

Our people's friendship has its roots in the past. On 27 March 1919 the young Soviet republic was the first in the world to recognize the Afghan state's independence and to extend a helping hand to it. Marking the 61st anniversary of that historic event, the Kabul NEW TIMES wrote 29 March this year that now, as in the past, the Afghan people have not had and do not have a single reason for doubting the sincerity of the Soviet people's friendly feelings. Afghanistan has found in the Soviet Union, the newspaper emphasizes, not only a strong support in its movement toward progress but also a dependable ally during a time of trials.

...As these lines are being transmitted to the editorial office, one Kabul street is holding a subbotnik devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. Working alongside local residents on a site are our boys in camouflage-color pullover tunics. They are planting small saplings with green needles shining in the bright sun in neatly dug and watered holes. Years will pass, and the voices of children born since the revolution will ring out under the canopy of pines grown from these saplings.

SOLOVYEV REFUTES CLAIMS OF SOVIET ATROCITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

ID181059 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Apr 80 p 14

[Report by TASS special correspondent Sergey Solovyev "for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA" under the rubric "Slanderers' Gallery": "Michael Barry's Dirty Business"]

[Text] Kabul--We traveled from Jalalabad by car, arriving at the village of Shinkorak, situated a mere 12 km from the border with Pakistan in a picturesque valley on the Kunar River. I watched a peasant peacefully pottering about his emerald fields, fishermen fishing with cast nets, curious children following the cars with eyes like saucers.... However hard I tried I could not convince myself that I was traveling in a very dangerous area where, if France's LE MONDE, America's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and Western news agencies are to be believed, "people are being poisoned by three kinds of gas dropped by helicopters and burned by napalm."

If you believe them.... I decided to investigate.

Here, in the Konarha region along the border with Pakistan, the Afghan Army, widely supported by the local population, has recently flushed out numerous bandits and saboteurs. They had been trained and armed at camps in Pakistan and then sent across the border to terrorize peaceful Afghans and hinder the process of revolutionary transformations in the country.

We arrived in Shinkorak at noon and immediately began finding witnesses to the nightmare which, according to LE MONDE in particular, occurred there on 29 February. The report received by the paper from a certain Michael Barry maintained: As a result of Soviet forces' use of tear gas 13 people were asphyxiated in the village of Shinkorak.

The first house we knocked at belonged to 65-year-old (Hasan Dzhan). After the traditional exchange of greetings, after the owner of the house had welcomed us with the obligatory drink of tea, after we had asked about the health of each and every member of the family--and (Hasan Dzhan)'s family was large--the leisurely conversation began.

"Yes, I too have heard about what you say. With my own ears I heard... American radio tells us at length and with relish about poisonous gas in our village. America is a large country. So it reckons it can tell large lies. But I live here, in this village. I can tell you and everybody else, I can swear before God that no one poisoned us, no one dropped bombs on us...."

"Many intruders have settled in Shinkorak--bandits who came over from Pakistan," his son, 26-year old (Mohammad Aka) continues. "It is quite close. A few hours' walk. All kinds of foreigners--Americans, Chinese, British--were sauntering about in the village, making themselves at home. [paragraph continues]

They were in command of the bandits, training them. The Soviet soldiers helped our boys to drive them out. Only then were the villages able to return to their homes, to their land. I think the lies about the gas, which no one here got a whiff of, were intended to cause trouble between our people and Soviet people. Vain hopes. We are quite sure who our friends are and who our enemies are."

"I also heard the American broadcast about the poison gases in our village," 17-year-old (Gul Aka) adds in. "It is all barefaced lies, I tell you."

The same day, in Asadabad, I met with (Mohammad Aslam), secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Provincial Committee, who said:

"None of this happened in Konarha. And I am sure it did not happen in other provinces either," he said. "Soviet soldiers came to us as brothers, at our request, and are behaving like true blood brothers."

Let us talk about another of Michael Barry's Afghan masterpieces. "Afghan women and children," he announced, in particular on French television, "are being abducted by helicopter to the USSR." Barry had apparently seen it himself. At any rate, he maintains that he talked with a man who had once seen some trucks in Kabul. These trucks were carrying women and children along the road leading to the airport. If they were going to the airport that must mean they were bound for the Soviet Union....

"I have already officially denied this gentleman's unscrupulous lies, spread by Western agencies, about the use of poison gases in Afghanistan," Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy told me. "I categorically deny all the malicious gossip he spreads concerning the abduction of Afghan women and children to the Soviet Union. This has never happened. It could not happen. Whatever mountains of lies this Barry cares to build, they will not conceal from people the truth about the noble actions of our surest and closest friend--the Soviet Union--and about Soviet people's humane mission here."

The slander technique is as primitive as the purpose for which the slander is concocted. For example, citing nonexistent "reliable sources," Barry went as far as to allege that "in April 1979 12 Soviet officers were present at the slaughter of 1,500 young Hazara." Or that, at the same time, in the village of (Sette-Kandau), Paktia Province, "a Soviet officer ordered four wounded resistance fighters to be buried alive." Maybe somebody would have believed this except for one, to put it mildly, slipup. It was not until December 1979 that the limited contingent of Soviet Armed Forces arrived in Afghanistan. In April 1979 there were simply no Soviet soldiers here.

Taking advantage of the unscrupulousness of LE MONDE and other consumers of his provocative "discoveries," Barry spread abroad the lie that, for example, in April 1979 the Afghan Army surrounded the city of Samangan "and threw 300 elders and religious figures into a pit."

I met with some PDPA provincial committee workers who had come to Kabul from Samangan. Asked what they thought about this "report" they replied in the briefest of terms: "Lies!"

In April 1979, Barry goes on, after an Afghan Army roundup in an area populated by Hazara, "many young Hazara were stuffed into containers and dispatched to the Amudarya River (incidentally, the area inhabited by the Hazara is a pretty long way from the Amudarya and the author of a handbook on Afghanistan published in the West, Barry, that is, ought to know that), where they drowned! What is more, cries of "have pity!" were heard coming from the containers.

We might have pity on Barry himself if we were sure that this major "specialist on Afghanistan" and "champion of human rights," as LE MONDE calls him, had been misled by dishonest people. But this is not the case--Barry is in business. Dirty business, for which he is well paid by those who organized the gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Afghanistan and who now would like to morally justify this intervention in order to continue to widen it and to legitimize imperialist diktat in the Near and Middle East.

Recently the provocateur was in Pakistan, in the area bordering on Afghanistan. At his bidding and obeying the voice of their own guilty consciences, the inveterate counter-revolutionaries--hired by Washington and Beijing--maybe told him all he wanted to hear. However, this product of the sick imagination of traitors, people who forfeited their privileges as a result of the April revolution, can in no way be called a document nor do malicious and base insinuations constitute the truth when Barry "authenticates them" on the basis of the testimony of "two Iranian lawyers" who, he assures, "cannot be suspected of pro-American sentiments." Note that the report by AFP, which obligingly aired all these details on 26 March, does not quote the "lawyers'" names. Some method of proof!

As for Michael Barry himself, all is clear I think. He is transparent, and although he was temporarily appointed so-called Pakistan representative of the so-called International Federation of Human Rights, the provocative essence of his assignment could not be concealed. The essence of it is that the "scholar in civilian clothes" had been instructed to carry out large-scale political sabotage and the entire ramified network of bourgeois propaganda had been placed at his disposal: agencies, major newspapers in various countries, radio stations....

The purpose of the sabotage was to discredit the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan and sow doubt about the purity of the Soviet Union's motives when it came to the aid of its good neighbor. Not the easiest of tasks. Barry, as we have seen, is prepared to commit the most infamous forgeries. Here is another illustration: Citing the story of a former inmate of Kabul's Pol-e Charkhi prison, Barry reported that prison warden Major (Sayyed Abdolla) had once said: "The aim of the present regime is to leave no more than 1 million Afghans alive. This," the major cynically stated, "is enough to build a new society. The rest, especially those over 7 years of age, are infected with backward ideas."

I asked Afghan police administration chief (Samad Azgar), who has authority over Pol-e Charkhi prison, to give his opinion on this monstrous statement.

"Yes, unfortunately, these infamous words were uttered," he said. "It was prison warden Major (Sayyed Abdolla), one of American agent Amin's right-hand men. I too heard similar arguments from his when I was thrown into Pol-e Charkhi jail. We, the inmates of this prison, often talked among ourselves about the regime established by Amin being little different from the bloody Pol Pot regime set up by Beijing in Cambodia. Is it not shameful to pass off what we have done away with as today's reality?!

"Now," (Samad Azgar) continued, "all our efforts are directed toward eradicating the evil wrought against the Afghan people and the Afghan revolution by people like Amin and (Sayyed Abdolla). Afghanistan belongs to the people and the people alone will build its future. [paragraph continues]

We are demonstrating in practice that no person in our country can be repressed without a hearing, without sufficient grounds. We do not punish everyone because of one scoundrel. It is because of this policy that there is growing confidence in people's power among the masses. More and more people deceived by the enemies of the Afghan revolution are laying down their arms, giving themselves up and returning to peaceful labor. Herein lies the strength and meaning of our humane policy."

(Samad Azgar) merely put on a wry face when I asked him what impact Michael Barry's fabrications about "The Red Army's use" of all kinds of toxic agents, napalm, random bombing and so forth might make in Afghanistan.

"We have a saying," he said: "'You cannot stick dried dung to a wall.' Barry's fables are dried dung. He is clearly not overendowed with imagination. No doubt he was merely prompted by the terrible crimes of the American interventionists in Vietnam and decided to lay all this at the door of our Soviet friends, the Soviet soldiers who came to our aid at our request to defend our country against outside aggression and subversive activity. Did it never occur to him that the Soviet Union, through its supremely noble act of international solidarity, saved Afghanistan from bloody counterrevolution, from widespread armed intervention, saved us from the Kampuchean solution formulated in Washington and Beijing?"

I think this explains it, I think Barry and his employers are well aware of all this. But they entertain the illusion that all is not yet lost. That they can still try to upset the course of events and "return" Afghanistan to the dark days of feudalism and servile dependence. It is for this reason that they come out with a constant and irrepressible stream of lies in order to mislead the Afghans and international public opinion. It would be a good thing if they finally accepted that their slander is nothing but dried dung.

BAKHTAR REPORTS MEETINGS DENOUNCING U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

ID181653 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Kabul, April 18, TASS--Public meetings condemning interference by American imperialism and reactionary circles of a number of countries of the region in the internal affairs of DRA were held in many provinces of Afghanistan, the news agency BAKHTAR reports. Speakers at these meetings expressed readiness to strengthen their ranks in the struggle against the enemies of the Afghan people.

Religious leaders in Kabul have sent a message to the leaders of the DRA voicing support for the new stage of the April revolution. They expressed readiness to repulse the machinations of the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan who encroach on its independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty.

SKVORTSOV HITS EFFORTS TO SOUR KAMPUCHEA'S NEIGHBORLY TIES

LD210655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by V. Skvortsov: "Kampuchea: Growing Confidence"]

[Excerpt] Besides the stabilization of domestic life, the international prestige of and support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] are growing despite the intrigues of the young republic's enemies. Its People's Revolutionary Council has been recognized by more than 30 countries and national liberation movements. The Khmer people are strengthening solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, they seek to establish relations of lasting friendship and cooperation with all countries of Southeast Asia on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system, noninterference in one another's internal affairs and the solution of disputes through talks, by peaceful means. Together with Vietnam and Laos, as was reflected in the communique of the 5 January 1980 Phnom Penh meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Indochina countries, Kampuchea is prepared to discuss and sign bilateral nonaggression treaties with all Southeast Asian countries. The PRK is ready to discuss and exchange views with the governments of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Burma on the problem of actually creating in this part of Asia a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

It is perfectly clear that the broad, positive changes in the life of the Khmer people and the PRK People's Revolutionary Council's desire to achieve a political settlement in all disputes with neighboring countries and to strengthen good-neighborly relations with them are to be welcomed by the Southeast Asian countries. However, this development of events is not to the liking of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. It is no secret that the changes in the destiny of the Khmer people are driving into a malicious frenzy those who sent the B-52 strategic bombers into the Kampuchean sky in the first half of the seventies and those who tried at the end of the decade to establish in Kampuchea a repressive, terrorist system of state slavery. These forces are spreading false rumors about a mythical PRK military threat to the whole of Southeast Asia. They are trying to knock together all the reactionary forces--supporters of Pol Pot, of the American stooge Lon Nol, puppets of the former colonialists In Tam and Son San--into a united front and to impose on the world a "political solution" of the Kampuchean question, which was solved once and for all by the Kampuchean people themselves in January 1979.

The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution have no one inside Kampuchea to back them. In their intrigues against the PRK they have been forced to play the dog-eared card of the Pol Potite remnants. In an attempt to give the emigre rabble of so-called Democratic Kampuchea respectability Beijing removed Pol Pot, now appointed "commander in chief," from the post of "premier" and put Khieu Samphan in his place. But all this is just a rearrangement of the parts which changes nothing since, under the Pol Pot regime, Samphan was in effect "president" and is also responsible for the crimes committed in Kampuchea.

The new "premier" was recently given a rousing welcome in Beijing by [PRC premier, CCP chairman] Hua Guofeng. The Chinese ruling elite assured the turncoats of the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan clique of their "resolute support." By organizing Samphan's trip to the PRC and then to the DPRK Beijing is trying once again to draw unhealthy attention to the antipopular clique which has been turned out of its own country and to give the impression that the butchers, who arouse feelings of loathing throughout the world, are still alive and kicking.

Beijing needed to resuscitate the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan puppet group in order to continue its course of exacerbating the situation, to put neighboring states on a collision course and provoke conflicts in Southeast Asia. During his recent visit to ASEAN states Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua tried to push them into interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and to force them to support the Pol Pot bands who are raiding the PRK from Thai territory. And although the Beijing traveler failed to secure this support it is clear that attempts at further Beijing pressure on the ASEAN countries are possible since their delay in recognizing the PRK is an encouragement to the hegemonists in this respect.

During Samphan's Beijing trip RENMIN RIBAO made an unequivocal attempt to relate the Pol Pot bands' "struggle" to the "worldwide struggle" aganist what the paper called "Soviet great-power hegemonism." The paper hinted at the "inseparability" of events in Kampuchea and the situation in Afghanistan. It is not difficult to guest whom these hints were aimed at. Beijing would like to involve U.S. imperialist forces, with whom it is forming a bloc and aligning itself the world over, in actions hostile toward Kampuchea, as is already happening vis-a-vis Afghanistan. Here too the Beijing elite's strategic plans include the overt intention to secure gross political, if not military, interference and support by Washington for Beijing's current preparation of the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan clique for a protracted bandit war against its own people.

Kampuchea's enemies have recently also renewed their attempts to give public opinion a distorted picture of the situation regarding the distribution of the international aid sent to the Khmer people. In the United States and some Southeast Asian countries too there are people who, on the pretext that "aid is not getting through to the Khmer people"--which fact is denied by the representatives of international organizations who are actually in Kampuchea--are rechanneling this aid. In their view it should be sent to the so-called refugees from Kampuchea in neighboring countries, or, to be more accurate, to the Pol Pot-Khieu Samphan bands. This is nothing but a hypocritical maneuver, a distortion of the humane intent of international aid, a desire to use it for purposes directly contrary to the interests of the Khmer people.

Of the intrigues of the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution Pen Sovan, vice president of the People's Revolutionary Council, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, has said: "These black intrigues are a sheer waste of effort. The past year has clearly shown that, under the new social system, the state power and the Kampuchean people are united. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council is the sole true and lawful representative of the Kampuchean people and spokesman for their aspirations and desires."

The Kampuchean people's confident advance toward the bright horizon will not be halted by their enemies. The creative energy of the awakened people, augmented by the support, aid and solidarity of our country, Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal states and all the world's progressive forces, is gathering strength and might.

FADEYEV VIEWS LAOTIAN AGRICULTURAL GROWTH

LD160931 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian April 1980 publishes on page 4 under the headline "Beginning of an Important Stage" a 1,200-word Vientiane report by correspondent Ye. Fadeyev describing agricultural development in Laos since the decision to form cooperative farms. In particular the reportage includes comments from Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, who heads the Central Commission to guide the cooperative movement. Vongkhamsao expresses "special thanks" to the Soviet Union for its technical assistance to Lao agriculture.

TIKHONOV, KAPITONOV ATTEND POLISH TREATY MEETING

LD182242 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Summary] "A ceremony to mark the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid was held today in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions in Moscow." In the presidium were Comrades Nikolay Tikhonovi; Ivan Kapitonov; Ivan Kebin, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; the heads of ministries and ministerial departments; representatives of soviet, party and social organizations. A delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association led by Stanislaw Wrongski, member of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and deputy chairman of the main board of the association, was present.

"It is with deep pride that we say that at the roots of the friendship between the Soviet and Polish people is the great Lenin. It is something of the utmost significance that the 35th anniversary of the treaty is being celebrated when progressive humanity is celebrating the 110th anniversary of his birth, Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet, of the Union of the Supreme Soviet and chairman of the main board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Association, said in his speech. He stressed that the [word indistinct] in the successful developing contacts between our countries is the fraternal developing contacts between our countries is the fraternal fighting alliance of the CPSU and PZPR.

"Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, stressed in his speech that the period which has elapsed since the signing of the treaty is outstanding corroboration of the vital force of Polish-Soviet friendship, of the unshakable alliance of the two states. In the resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Congress it was stressed again that the supreme task of Polish foreign policy was and remains fraternal cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. The ambassador stressed that the people of his country will continue to strengthen the friendship with the Soviet Union and will intensify cooperation with the Soviet Union in the international arena, in the name of peace, progress and the strengthening of international security and detente."

BAYBAKOV CONFERS WITH BULGARIAN COUNTERPART IN MOSCOW

LD171317 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 15 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Plans Are Being Coordinated"]

[Text] On 14 April N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received K. Zareb, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee. There was discussion of questions of implementing the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the material production sphere between the USSR and Bulgaria through 1990 and coordinating the USSR and Bulgarian state plans for 1981-1985.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK CABLES A.A. GROMYKO

LD181613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--W. Wojtaszek, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish foreign minister, has sent A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, a telegram expressing cordial gratitude for the congratulations and wishes in connection with his reappointment to the post of Polish foreign minister. I am profoundly confident, the telegram reads, that the fraternal cooperation and interaction between Poland the USSR will continue to serve the great cause of our peoples' friendship, the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community states and the cause of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

EUROPEANS 'SHOCKED' BY U.S. DEMANDS ON IRAN

LD181045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 5

[V. Mikhaylov report under the general headline "Washington Asks Them To 'March in Step!'"]

[Text] Bonn--"Carter Steps Up Pressure on Europe," "Ultimatum to the Allies!", "U.S. Demands Perplex Bonn"--headlines like these abound on the front pages of West German newspapers. In an interview with FRG, British, Italian and French journalists the American President stated that in a special memorandum to the governments of West European countries he has demanded "active measures" from them against Iran and has even set a "definite deadline" for the fulfillment of this demand.

It is a long time since Washington resorted to such overt blackmail with respect to its West European partners. "The ultimatum-like nature of the demands on the allies cannot be concealed," the newspaper KOELNER STADTANZEIGER notes. It adds: "This is a sign of impotence." Indeed, Washington has not yet succeeded in imposing its will on Iran. Now, according to American plans, it is time to "whip into line" the West European countries and to make them join the struggle for "common interests."

This unprecedentedly flagrant pressure, which revealed the true nature of mutual relations with the North Atlantic bloc, shocked official Bonn, and other West European capitals too. "Representatives of the ruling Social Democratic Party," the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, "are mostly pointing out the risky and pointless nature of economic sanctions."

By no means everyone shares the view of the "commonality" of West European and U.S. interests in that region. To many people references to this "commonality" look like nothing but speculation in pursuit of the goal of restoring "solidarity and unity" within NATO and American hegemony in West Europe. Some people regard U.S. attempts to whip up the atmosphere in the Persian Gulf region as an integral part of the general American plan to provoke a level of confrontation whereby economic self-sufficiency and political independence would become impossible for West Europe. If Washington suucceeds in causing a quarrel between West European countries and Iran, and consequently the entire Muslim world (from where they obtain 60-80 percent of all the oil they consume), then the main fuel supply channels will be closed and West Europe will suffer a serious reverse in its economic development.

The American ultimatum is to be examined at the conference of Common Market foreign ministers to be held 21 April. Whether or not they manage to find a reasonable way out at this meeting, one thing is clear: The policy of confrontation which Washington is trying to revive severely restricts West Europe's freedom of action in foreign policy and its economic independence.

The Pentagon and NATO are also eager to exploit the tension between the United States and Iran to force the pace of war preparations in West Europe. At an extraordinary session of the NATO Defense Planning Committee convened for this purpose, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary R. Komer demanded the "accelerated implementation" of the long-term arms program earlier foisted on the European Atlantic bloc members. Komer waved a whole "sheaf" of demands at the European NATO members, particularly the FRG. Among them are the accelerated construction of additional airfields, depots and barracks, the appropriation of resources for the creation in West Europe of new stockpiles of heavy weapons for American formations located in the United States and the stepping up of reservists' combat readiness. [paragraph continues]

Moreover the Pentagon spokesman demanded preparatory work for the utilization of West European countries' civil airlines, above all West Germany's Lufthansa and Air France, for military transport operations.

After the session, the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reports, the participants' overriding impression was that it was important for the Americans to show the possible consequences for NATO of U.S. military operations in the Persian Gulf. In other words, the Atlantic alliance war machine was again used to intimidate and pressure the West European countries to obtain obedience to Washington's line in organizing an economic blockade of Iran.

PORTUGAL HARMS OWN INTERESTS TO FOLLOW U.S. ON IRAN

LD191242 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The rightwing Sa Caneiro government has broken off economic relations with Iran. Here is a commentary by Yuriy Konstantinov:

Portugal has been the first among NATO member countries to respond hastily to the appeal by James Carter's administration to Western countries to apply sanctions against Iran. By decisions of the Democratic Alliance government, all imports and exports as well as financial transactions between the two countries have been banned. The use of Portuguese ships and ports for the re-export of goods purchased by Iran in third countries has also been banned. Sa Carneiro's cabinet based its decision to break off economic relations with Iran on the grounds that the U.S. hostages in Tehran have not yet been released.

It is well known, however, that Washington has been rejecting all Iranian proposals for a political settlement of this problem which is indissolubly linked with the surrender of the shah and the assets plundered by him. By taking the ex-shah under its protection, Washington (?obstinately) ignored all proposals put forward by Iran and did not even bother to examine documentation about the crimes prepetrated in Iran by the ex-shah and his henchmen. The true meaning of Washington's gesticulations about the issue of the U.S. hostages is now clear.

As one of the hostages, Joseph [last name indistinct], has stated: The hostages have no value whatsoever for the U.S. administration; if we were important figures, we would have been back to the United States a long time ago and the ex-shah would have been back here. That is really so. The key to the understanding of the events around Iran should be looked for in Washington's wish to stiffle the Iranian revolution and establish in this country a regime suitable to the United States.

The Alliance government's decision to break off economic relations with Iran is yet another proof that it blindly follows, in its foreign policy, Washington's hegemonic and adventurist line in the relations involving what Carter proclaimed as a sphere of U.S. vital interests. It is known that despite U.S. pressure, Western Europe has adopted a cautious attitude toward Washington's pressure. As the WALL STREET JOURNAL pointed out, the Western leaders consider Carter's policy unstable and imbued with unjustified emotions and reactions and suspect that Carter exploits international crises to solve his own domestic problems.

That is not, however, the opinion of the Democratic Alliance government which supports Washington's undeclared war against Iran. One may ask now: What will be the consequences for Portugal of this Atlantic solidarity? Portugal's participation in the repressive measures declared against Iran will deprive the country of Iranian oil, which accounts for one-fifth of Portugal's oil requirements, and this will be reflected in the country's energy bill and its economy, which is going through a serious crisis.

By deciding to breakoff economic relations with Iran, Sa Carneiro's cabinet sacrificed the country's economic interests and it goes without saying that this policy will only aggravate Portugal's relations with the Third World. One cannot but agree with the weekly EXPRESSO which wrote: Portugal loses face by unconditionally following the U.S. extremist policies.

UK TU OFFICIAL HITS U.S. IRAN POLICY, TAKING OF HOSTAGES

NC181949 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] (Laker), the director general of the National Union of British Sailors, has berated U.S. foreign policy. In his opinion this policy represents a calamity for the future of peace. (Laker) said we do not condone the holding of American hostages in Tehran, but it is also definite that U.S. police and the activities of the CIA have created the situation which the hostages are facing.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES FRENCH CP WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD192105 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] In accordance with the planned cooperation exchanges between the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF], a delegation of women members of the French Communist Party led by Gisele Moreau, member of the Politburo and secretary of the [PCF] Central Committee, has been in the USSR from the 13 to 19 April. The delegation was received by Boris Ponomarev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, concerned itself with the mutual aspirations of the French and the Soviet communists to further strengthen friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF in the interests of the struggle for peace, detente and friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

The French delegation travelled to Belorussia, where it was received by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and learned about the role of women in the political and social life of the republic. The delegation noted that the women of the USSR are taking an even more active part in the development of socialism. They expressed their appreciation for the way Soviet women participate in the various spheres of sociopolitical life of the country.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

LD181609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by N.M. Pegov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, which participated in the work of the congress of the Workers Party-Communists of Sweden, has returned to Moscow.

KHOMEYNI ATTACK ON CARTER, QOTBZADEH VIEWS ON BLOCKADE CITED

LD181340 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 18, TASS--Addressing yesterday activists of the movement for establishing a people's defence army, the leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni said that Iran "should not be afraid of statements concerning an economic or military blockade against it. Whatever President Carter says is said because he wants to be elected for another four years and continue his crimes for four more years. Whatever he does is designed to win him more votes and not to serve his own country. He who dances in this way before the people for the sake of votes has no strength left for any basic work: all his efforts are concentrated on getting these votes. You see that when he stated about his readiness to begin an economic blockade few countries agreed with him. No one wants to bear such a yoke. Not all are servants of Mr Carter and not everything depends on him. They have their own independence and their own reason.... Woe to such a Europe that would be ready to follow Mr Carter in order to win him votes and have him defeat his rivals at the presidential elections. This is a disgrace to mankind."

"Speaking of human rights, is it possible to impose an economic and, possibly, military blockade against a 35 million strong people only in order to enable Mr Carter to win more votes at the elections and to continue his crimes for four more years? I do not think that anyone with an independent mind can do so and devote all his efforts to having someone in America further cover himself with disgrace. Yet if they will do so Europe and America would only have a defeat in store for them. The peoples are for us and only certain governments are against us."

The Iranian leader stressed that if Iran is attacked, all its men and women, young and old, should defend their country.

The Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran discussed yesterday questions concerning the U.S.-announced economic blockade against Iran. At the end of the meeting Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said on the radio: "We shall resist any restrictive economic measures and pursue our resolute policy."

Naturally, some problems may arise, but our people are fully prepared for resistance. We have prepared for a boycott. The people are not likely to experience any difficulties at least for the next six months.

Answering a question concerning the possibility of a sea blockade of Iran by the American fleet, Qotbzadeh said that the American Government's decisions "will have no effect on the will and determination of our people."

Ayatollah Bahonar, member of the Revolutionary Council, also stated that special commissions are now functioning at all ministries and state institutions to work out a comprehensive plan for resistance to the American economic blockade of Iran.

BANI-SADR SAYS IRAN 'WILL RESOLUTELY RESIST' U.S. SANCTIONS

LD191851 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19, TASS--In an interview to the Iranian PARS agency the President of Iran Bani-Sadr said that Carter would do everything to force the Iranian people to its knees, but, he said, "we will resolutely resist the new American 'sanctions'"

Another high-placed Iranian leader Ayatollah Khalkhali spoke at Tehran University and said that Iran refused to conduct any talks with the American side and rejected any proposals of mediation in the settlement of the American-Iranian crisis.

IRAN'S HABIBI, BANI-SADR DISCUSS UNIVERSITY DISTURBANCES

LD211130 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 21 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 21, TASS--The Islamic Revolutionary Council has discussed at its meeting the situation that has developed as a result of clashes between supporters of various students' political groupings in the Iranian institutions of higher learning. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in a broadcast statement urged the students to move the offices of their political groups from the territory of higher educational establishments. Henceforth all clashes at higher educational establishments and outside them would be regarded as counterrevolutionary activities, he stressed.

After the meeting Hassan Habibi, spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, pointed to the need of gearing the system of higher education in Iran to the principles of Islam.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: CLAIMS OF SOVIET BUILDUP NEAR IRAN UNFOUNDED

NC181441 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The saying, a liar lacks memory, applies very well to the repeatedly forced and unfounded news of alleged Soviet danger threatening Iran. The U.S. Presidential Adviser on National Security Affairs Brzezinski started this lie, apparently to convince social circles that preparations are being made in the Transcaucasian region to attack Iran. The Soviet Union immediately gave a suitable reply to this provocative rumor. General Hadi Shadmehr, chief of the Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, deemed it necessary to refute this rumor, and in his remarks on Radio Tehran said: There are no signs or evidence of preparation by Soviet Armed Forces for an attack on Iran's territory.

(?It would seem that these refutations) of the news, rumors and lies, would put an end to the matter. But America's propaganda machinery did not turn off and they continue (?their idle talk) on [words indistinct] and continue to spread lies and fabrications.

What is the reason behind these rumors? The nature of the American propagandists' media shows what Washington wants. It is clear to all that the severance of relations with Iran, economic sanctions, and even the threat of a military blockade and armed attack, have not made the Iranians stoop and obey America's diktat. Therefore, it seems that Washington has decided to achieve this goal by terrifying Iran and the Iranians with the Soviet danger.

The hackneyed and tattered system used by the imperialists is to blame others for their sins. The claim of the fabricated Soviet danger, used by America to try to impose itself on Iran and then to transform Iran--with the help of the deposed shah--into its fief without considering the calamitous effect that this act would have on millions of Iranians, was this not just as big a lie? Did America not resort to pedantics on Moscow's agents to form the secret police force SAVAK in Iran, which sacrificed hundreds of thousands of Iranians?

This same America speaks once again of the so-called Soviet danger to terrify the Iranians and again tries to convince them that only America can save them and avert the danger of Iran's collapse, which is allegedly their neighbor's greedy desire. As if the elements of America itself and of the CIA are not the ones that continue subversive activities in Iran and spread the seeds of opposition and discord among the various national (?groupings).

Meanwhile, it is not accidental that on the other side of the ocean some are expressing happiness over the tension in Iranian-Iraqi relations. As far as this matter is concerned, the Soviet Union follows a clear-cut and definite policy and does not confirm the Iranian-Iraqi differences: The opinion of the Soviet Union is that such differences do not benefit the interests of Iran and Iraq, but only benefit their common enemy--imperialism.

It is not difficult to fathom the hidden objective in all these accusations and lies. It is clear that Washington intends to (?isolate) Iran and to force it to bow to America so that the Iranians will abandon their just demands on America and their major demand, which is to completely stop any type of American intervention in Iran's affairs.

MEETING HELD AT ISFAHAN PLANT TO COMMISSION NEW UNIT

LD191644 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 19, TASS--It is a big holiday today at the Isfahan metallurgical complex that was built and is being expanded with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. Thousands of workers and technicians gathered in the morning in a square in front of the converter plant to attend a meeting marking the commissioning of the third converter.

With the commissioning of this unit it became possible to increase the capacity of the enterprise to 1.9 million tons of steel a year. As provided for by the program of the first stage of expanding the enterprise, other installations are also being prepared for commissioning.

Addressing the meeting, the Governor General of Isfahan Province Mohammad Bodjnurdi said: "The commissioning of this converter is a convincing victory of the Isfahan metallurgists, a weighty contribution to the Iranian people's struggle against the economic blockade and threats of military intervention by American imperialism. This accomplishment not only will make it possible to strengthen the republic's defences, but will also help boost the Iranian people's morale in the anti-imperialist struggle."

"I want to express deep gratitude to the Soviet specialists who together with their Iranian colleagues have displayed selflessness in their work and ensured the new converter's commissioning ahead of schedule," he said.

MOSCOW PERSIAN: LEBEDEVA VIEWS IRAN'S NONPARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

NC181315 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Some reports were received from Tehran that a decision not to participate in the forthcoming Moscow Olympic games was decided upon. Radio Moscow commentator Vera Lebedeva replies:

Undoubtedly such a step can only cause surprise. As we know, the American imperialists are the ones who are trying to boycott the 1980 Olympic games. In order to achieve this goal U.S. President Carter took an unprecedented step and, despite the will and wish of the American athletes, prohibited their participation in the Moscow Olympic games. Now Washington is trying to put pressure on other countries as well, in order to force them to boycott the games.

It should be said that Washington has not yet been able to be very successful in this attempt. As we know, the FRG interior minister announced that his government does not intend to put pressure on sports organizations and on the athletes in case they want to go to Moscow. France's minister of youth, sport and leisure also stated that the French Government does not intend to interfere in affairs concerning sports and preserves the right of solving the problem of participation or nonparticipation of French athletes in the Moscow Olympic games to the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committee of France.

But as far as the athletes themselves are concerned, athletes of all countries are interested in participating in the Olympic games and in the auspicious sports festival which accompanies these extremely prestigious games. For instance, Hasan Shah-Hoseyni, chairman of Iran's National Olympic Committee, recently said: Iranian athletes have been preparing for a long time for participation in the Moscow Olympics. Needless to say, they have a chance of winning. As we know, Iranian wrestlers, weightlifters and soccer players have achieved a well-deserved standing on the international sports scene. Who knows, an Olympic champion might be found among them. Therefore nonparticipation in the 1980 Olympic games will not only be tantamount to disrespect for the international Olympic movement, but will also harm Iran's sports.

The Olympic games will be held in Moscow. The Organizing Committee of the Olympic games has now been informed that more than 106 countries have expressed willingness to participate in these games. Washington's efforts to foil these sports contests meets an ever-increasing rebuff by athletes, social circles and various countries of the world.

ISRAELI GENERAL SHOMRON SAYS U.S. COULD FREE HOSTAGES

ID202145 Moscow TASS in English 201150 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Beirut, April 20, TASS--In Tel Aviv, General of the Israeli Army Shomron, expressed the opinion that the United States can carry out a military operation to evacuate from Tehran the U.S. diplomats kept at the U.S. Embassy building. Shomron who worked out the plan for the piratic raid on Entebbe airport (Uganda) in 1976 and was in command of its realization, pleaded a certain "chaos" in Iran as a factor facilitating such an aggressive action. He pointed to the need for the gathering of sufficient intelligence data by U.S. agents to ensure the success of such a raid.

The Israeli leadership is known to have offered to the White House to dispose of Israeli territory as its own in planning any military action against Iran.

ABLAMOV DESCRIBES AS-SADAT, SHAH AS 'BIRDS OF A FEATHER'

ID181938 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: It is reported from Cairo that Egyptian President as-Sadat has received the Iranian shah and his wife, now staying in Egypt.

The runaway monarch who has found, with Washington's blessing, refuge in Egypt to escape a trial by the Iranian people for crimes he had committed, called on President as-Sadat in order, as the Cairo press says, to "express his appreciation" for the hospitality accorded to him. Indeed, the Iranian shah has no reason to be displeased with official Cairo: all possible honours are being paid to him and he lives in one of Cairo's magnificent palaces and has spacious rooms at his disposal at one of the best Egyptian hospitals. The shah the robber was warmly received by the Egyptian authorities. But what about the public indignation that was caused in Iran and Egypt proper by the shah's arrival in Egypt where he is hiding from a trial for the crimes he committed against the Iranian people? President as-Sadat, this Judas of the Arab nation, has no intention of heeding the voice of his own people. He and the shah are--as the saying goes--birds of a feather who tend to flock together. Quite a company has got together on the Nile banks, indeed!

SADIQ COMMENTS ON SOVIET-IRAQI TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD182312 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80

[Text] The public in the Soviet Union and in the Iraqi Republic are celebrating the eighth anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The progressive Arab citizen 'Abd ar-Razzaq Sadiq comments: [begin recording]

It is known that progressive Iraqi public opinion wlecomed this treaty which embodies the will of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples to strengthen and consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation with great acclaim. The treaty also met with a positive response and great interest from all progressive and democratic forces. It is clear that strengthening Iraqi-Soviet friendship is not in the interest of the enemies of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples. Those who wanted to impose their domination over the Iraqi people and plunder their national resources stand in the forefront of those who show prejudice against this disinterested friendship, not excluding the reactionary forces at home which feed on the fruits of colonialist domination and suspect relations with the capitalist world. Recently imperialist and reactionary propaganda tried to paint the Soviet-Iraqi treaty as a document which not only harms the sovereignty and independence of Iraq but also threatens neighboring states. This is naturally not true. Arab nations and the peoples of the area know from experience the one who is threatening their national interests and who is massing his military forces in the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The peoples know why the rapid deployment forces are being formed.

We know that the Iraqi-Soviet treaty was concluded for peaceful purposes on the basis of equal relations, and friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. The signing of this treaty has helped to create favorable conditions for the realization of economic and social transformations in Iraq. According to the treaty, the Soviet Union undertakes to help Iraq build a national oil industry and do away with the international oil monopolies. For this reason the Soviet-Iraqi treaty has been a target of intrigue and distortion by reactionary and imperialist forces attempting to cast doubt over the Iraqi-Soviet treaty and frighten the Arabs about a so-called Soviet danger or Soviet domination that might result from such treaties. The Arabs and non-Arabs know that exploiting and using the territories of others, plundering the resources of other nations and threatening their security are practised by the United States and not by states like the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The country of the Great October, the Soviet Union, is always the friend of the peoples. The experiences of cooperation and friendship between Iraq and the Soviet Union within the framework of the treaty, the treaty of 9 April 1972, are proof of this. [end recording]

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION, RASHIDOV END VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

LD192204 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Salisbury, April 19, TASS--The Soviet state delegation led by Sh. R. Rashidov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, who attended here the celebrations to mark the proclamation of independence of Zimbabwe, have left for home today. Before flying for home, Sh. R. Rashidov said: We are leaving your hospitable country greatly impressed by the celebrations, which marked the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence. We witnessed manifestations of true enthusiasm vividly expressing the sentiments of legitimate pride of the Zimbabwe people, who gained their sovereign rights, and their firm determination to advance on the road of independent national development. Our meetings and talks with the Zimbabwe leaders proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere. In their course was expressed the reciprocal striving of the sides for the establishment and development of friendly relations between the USSR and Zimbabwe on the basis of true equality and mutual respect. The head of the Soviet state delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the warm, hospitable reception and wished the Zimbabwe people and government great successes in building a free and prosperous state.

Addressing the send-off ceremony in honour of the Soviet delegation, Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, asked Sh. R. Rashidov to convey heartfelt greetings and best wishes to general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev. I want, he said, to express our people's solidarity with the Soviet people. K. Kangai, minister of labour and social security, presented Sh. R. Rashidov a commemorative medal of Zimbabwe's independence. The head of the Soviet delegation expressed gratitude for the honour accorded to him.

Return to Moscow

LD201752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet state delegation headed by Rashidov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which visited Salisbury to participate in the celebrations connected with Zimbabwe's declaration of independence, has returned home. At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by: Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Kebin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

MOSCOW SHONA COMMENTARY ON ZIMBABWE INDEPENDENCE

LD191456 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Aleksey Nikolayev commentary: "On Zimbabwe Independence Day"]

[Excerpts] The official Zimbabwe independence ceremony follows a hard and protracted struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for their liberation. On 13 August 1967, the Zimbabwe freedom fighters had their initial success over the armed forces of the racists. The clash is known today as the Battle of Wankie. This resounding victory of the liberation forces marked the beginning of the great struggle of the liberation war. In their struggle for freedom the Zimbahwe people were not alone.

They were supported by all progressive people and all those who detest oppression, racism and exploitation by the capitalists. Zimbabwe refugees found shelter in the neighboring states of Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Tanzania. Financial and material help came from the four corners of the world. Throughout the world were people who supported the liberation forces. The Zimbabwe people would not have won total independence if they had not had true friends who helped them with medicine, clothes, and food. This help was indispensable. We are very grateful for this help which came from socialist countries and the Soviet Union, an all-weather staunch and reliable ally who wholeheartedly gives genuine aid. Surely, the people of the Soviet Union were always on the side of the Zimbabwe people, helping the liberation forces. Now they are exceedingly happy with their success. In a statement released just recently by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo it was revealed that the Soviet people congratulated the Zimbabwe people who have now won total independence. Today, the Zimbabwe people face a new greater challenge: to stabilize their total independence in order to solve all the problems inherited from the settlers, and to provide adequate agricultural land, employment, literary and medical facilities to all people. At this time, as during the liberation war, all people must make sacrifices and work hard in order to build a new life in Zimbabwe.

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES MOZAMBIQUE CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD191426 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 2030 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The first meeting of the Mozambique Council of Ministers since the latest reshuffle has been held in Maputo. Here is our commentary: As Samora Machel pointed out when he received the new members of the People's Republic of Mozambique cabinet a few days ago, the reshuffle in the country's cabinet had only one goal: to place in positions of authority those leaders who best fit the demands of the republic's development. As is known, the FRELIMO leaders have proclaimed a new 10-year onslaught against underdevelopment and backwardness. Special attention will be devoted to the development of agriculture and its mechanization and to the creation of a developed industrial infrastructure. This task requires a number of initiatives which cannot be carried out without a reinforcement of the party's role on the state and the consolidation of the state apparatus. With this aim in mind, Samora Machel and other members of the FRELIMO leadership visited the main enterprises of the country early this year and inspected a number of ministries. During this trip throughout the country, acts of economic sabotage have come to light. These acts are aimed at foiling and bringing into disrepute the measures taken by the party and the government to improve the living and working conditions of the people's masses. That was why the problem of reshuffling the state apparatus was given immediate priority. It is necessary to expurgate our country from all the enemies which have infiltrated it; our state is a state of workers and peasants and there is no room for parasites in it, the leader of the People's Republic of Mozambique has stated. The cabinet reshuffle was only one of the measures taken by the FRELIMO leaders in the course of the political and organization offensive being carried out in Mozambique. These measures were announced by Samora Machel at a heavily attended rally held in Maputo on 18 March of this year. In that rally Samora Machel further said: We defeated colonialism and attained freedom and independence for our motherland. All this was made possible thanks to the high degree of discipline evidenced by the people and to their faith in the inevitability of victory. Today, the forces of internal and external reaction are seeking to prevent our revolution from proceeding along its path and to lead the country back into the sphere of influence of imperialism. But they will not succeed. As in the years of national liberation struggle, we will fight backwardness and underdevelopment in order to create a new society, one that is happy and prosperous. This new society is embodied by socialism, as only socialism can guarantee the right to work, education and rest to every citizen. Only socialism will enable us to put an end, once and for all, to poverty, hunger and ignorance.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO BRAZIL

Meeting With Sao Paulo Governor

LD191405 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is touring Brazil, visited the largest industrial center of the country--the city of Sao Paulo.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met the governor of the State of Sao Paulo, Maluf, with whom they had a prolonged and substantial conversation. The governor warmly welcomed the Soviet guests and stressed the importance of the delegation's visit for the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Brazilian relations. The state and the prospects of development of the links between the USSR and Brazil, in particular in the trade and economic and in the scientific and technical fields, were discussed. At a reception given by Maluf in honor of the delegation, the governor expressed himself in favor of further developing the friendly relations between the USSR and Brazil. Shevardnadze thanked Maluf for the warm words addressed to the Soviet people and stressed that, in spite of the difference between their social and political systems, the two countries can and must cooperate for the strengthening of peace and detente.

End of Visit

LD201352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0938 GMT 20 Apr 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 20 April, (TASS)--The official visit to Brazil of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has ended. The Soviet parliamentarians' stayed in the country at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil. During the last day of its stay in Brazilian territory the delegation laid a wreath at the monument of victims of World War II in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The guests acquainted themselves with the sights of the city and visited the Maracana stadium, which is biggest in the world, with seats for 240,000 spectators, and where many sports events take place, including those in which Soviet atheltes participate.

The delegation left for home the same evening.

This is how the first official visit of Soviet parliamentarians to Brazil was concluded: The delegation handed to President J. Figueiredo of Brazil a message from Leonid Brezhnev and also an invitation to him from the Soviet leadership to visit the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted. The Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil was given an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to visit the Soviet Union. This was also accepted.

During the visit the Soviet parliamentarians had warm and fruitful meetings with the vice president of Brazil, ministers, the president of the Supreme Federal Court, the president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, the governors of the states of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, other prominent state officials and politicians and representatives of the press. It was the unanimous opinion of political and public circles in Brazil that the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was a weighty contribution to the development of Soviet-Brazilian relations.

MILLIONS PARTICIPATE IN SUBBOTNIK 19 APRIL

LD191449 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--It is communist subbotnik (labour given freely to the state on days-off or overtime) in the Soviet Union today. Tens of millions of people freely work on their day-off in the shops of industrial enterprises, at construction sites and are improving the look of towns and countryside.

The first subbotnik which was held in Moscow in 1919 was described a "great beginning" by Lenin who perceived in it the beginnings of a new, communist attitude to work. Since then a day's unpaid labour became traditional in the USSR. Today's subbotnik is dedicated to the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

The money earned during subbotniks is used for the construction of schools, hospitals, houses of culture and stadiums, and is sent to the fund of internationalist solidarity of workers and to the peace fund.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW LENIN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD182240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Muscovites are marking the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin with work achievements. The capital's party organizations have done a great deal to ensure that preparations for the anniversary become a review of loyalty to the glorious traditions of our party and people. This was noted at a conference of the ideological aktiv of Moscow. Its participants discussed tasks arising from the speech of Comrade Brezhnev on the occasion of the presentation to him of the Lenin Prize. A report was delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

BRIEFS

MARKING LENIN'S BIRTH--A solemn meeting of the gorkom, the city soviet and representatives of the city's working people, military units and subunits devoted to Lenin's 110th birth anniversary was held in Vladivostok today. The meeting was opened by gorkom First Secretary Sharin and addressed by kraykom First Secretary Lomakin. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Apr 80 OW]

PLENUM IN KHARKOV--On 18 April an obkom plenum in Kharkov discussed tasks stemming from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on the further consolidation of labor discipline and the reduction of cadres fluctuation in the national economy. Obkom First Secretary Sakhnyuk delivered a report. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 80 AU]

VOLYNSKIY OBKOM RESHUFFLE--The state of and measures for the further development of capital construction, for improving its effectiveness and quality in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed on 18 April at an obkom plenum in Lutsk. The plenum also examined organizational issues. In connection with her transfer to another job, Comrade Alekseyeva was relieved of the duties of obkom secretary and Bureau member. Comrade Polivanov, obkom Bureau member, hitherto chief of the Organizational Party Work Department, was elected Volynskiy Obkom secretary. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 80 AU]

KIEV ADVERTISEMENT EXHIBIT--A republic-level exhibition, the Advertisement-80, opened in Kiev on 18 April. It shows the art of printed advertisements, informs about various cultural events and advertises the qualities of some goods and of new forms of services. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 18 Apr 80 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 16-19 APRIL

LD180128/LD200050 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16-19 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

16 April

Uzbekistan mechanizers are sowing cotton on the second million hectares today. Some 150,000 hectares were sown to cotton yesterday. (0100 GMT)

17 April

Spring fieldwork has begun in Altayskiy Kray, and sowing of grain crops has begun in southern Lithuania. (1000 GMT)

In Tuvinskaya ASSR over 250,000 hectares are to be sown to grain crops this year, and the areas under forage crops, potatoes and vegetables will be doubled compared to last year. Schedules have had to be tightened because of the late spring. (1100 GMT)

In Moldavia, mass sowing of early spring crops and beet are under way at high speeds to combat vagaries of spring. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of sugarbeet has been completed on half the area in Kirgizia. This year 1.5 million tons of beet has been pledged. (1330 GMT)

The first secretary of the Yeyskiy Raykom in Krasnodarskiy Kray reports that Ukrainian farmers have pledged to harvest 9.5 million tons of grain crops this year, including 1.1 million tons of rice. The contribution of Yeysk farmers must be no less than 345,000 tons. The organization and completion of spring fieldwork in the rayon have been complicated this year by the unusually late spring. (1600 GMT)

18 April

The sowing of corn is in full swing in Uzbekistan, where 50,000 hectares of corn will be sown this year. (0500 GMT)

19 April

Sowing in Orenburgskaya Oblast will begin within the next few days. The commencement of planting has been held up by the snow which fell yesterday. This was followed by rain, which produced slush. Farmworkers are now completing their preparations for sowing. (0900 GMT)

The time for the mass sowing of grain has come to the fields of the country. Thousands of tractors are working in the steppe areas of the Northern Caucasus and in the Ukraine. The sowing of early cereals has been completed in Kominternofskiy Rayon, the crop growers of that rayon being the first in Odesskaya Oblast. Some 30,000 hectares have been sown so far. This has been done in 3 days. In Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray good weather has at last established itself. Because of the late spring it has been decided to double the pace of sowing and to make the production for the Lenin subbotnik the daily norm. (1000 GMT)

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS SOWING PROGRESS, SUPPLY PROBLEMS

ID181621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev article under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Sowing Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] This spring was late arriving. However, the conditions are favorable for improving the yield from fields. The conditions of winter crops is quite good in many areas. The main thing now is to make fuller use of material and technical potential and to handle skillfully the rich arsenal of means of struggling for the harvest.

This desire is being reflected in the course of the spring sowing campaign. The campaign's front is expanding with every passing day. Sowing units have gone out into the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the North Caucasus, Central Asia and oblasts of the Ukraine, where spring crop seeds had been sown on an area of about 2,000,000 hectares by 7 April. About 150,000 hectares had been sown in Azerbaijan by that date. Along with grain crops, they have started sowing vegetables, potatoes and cotton there.

A noteworthy feature of the incipient sowing campaign is the increased attention being paid to the quality of agrotechnical operations. Last year Uzbekistan's working people gave the country a record quantity of cotton. Now they have decided to supply at least 5.85 million tons of it. Farmers there are doing much to achieve the planned level. The arable land and irrigation networks have been well prepared on most farms. Ferganskaya, Kashkadarinskaya and other oblasts swiftly began the sowing as soon as the soil was ready. Seeds had been planted on 172,000 hectares by the end of the first week in April. About 100,000 hectares have now been planted with cotton in the Tadzhik SSR.

The grain field needs particular attention. Farmers must produce at least 235 million tons of grain.

This year is special for working people in the grain sector. They must not only increase the yield per hectare, but also make up for the shortfall in output in past years. Reliable preconditions must be created for solving one of the most important tasks set by the party: raising the average grain crop yield to 20 quintals [per hectare] in the next 5-year plan.

Making a start on practical implementation of the plans, the working people in many farming rayons prepared the seeds in good time. However, on a number of farms in, for instance, Latvia and Smolenskaya Oblast a considerable proportion of the seeds have still not been brought up to high standards. The situation is similar in Kirovskaya, Kostromskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts. Local party, soviet and economic organs must take energetic measures to put these things right.

A recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution obliges rural working people to increase considerably the production and procurements of livestock feed. Responding by their actions to this resolution, many farm collectives have pledged to overfulfill the targets for procuring corn green matter and silage. Feed crops are now being sown.

In order to carry out the sowing in as short a time as possible--which is what conditions this spring require--work schedules must be condensed and the highly productive use of equipment must be ensured. Although the degree of equipment readiness on most kolkhozes and sovkhozes is higher than last year's, there are still many defective tractors, plows, cultivators and seed drills in some places.

Serious complaints must also be made about industrial enterprises' party and economic leaders. The Odessapochvomash and Krasnyy Askay production associations have failed to deliver hundreds of plows and cultivators. The delays in deliveries of spare parts to the countryside by the Sibselmash, Altay motor and Zhdanovselmash plants are causing concern.

RICEGROWING INCREASING IN CAUCASUS, CENTRAL ASIA, PRIMORYE

ID200034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Summary] In the past 15 years the areas in the USSR sown in rice have been increased threefold and now exceed 600,000 hectares. During this period rice production has risen from 580,000 to 2.4 million tons annually. Ricegrowing is developing most successfully in Krasnodarskiy Kray. In the Kuban ricegrowers have decided to produce 1.1 million tons this year--100,000 tons more than the previously adopted pledge.

Rice production is increasing through the efficient use of reclaimed lands, raising the standard of cropping, strictly observing crop rotations and the scientific use of mineral fertilizers. At present, mass rice sowing is in progress in Priazovye, the left bank of the Kuban River and in Adygeya.

The rice fields in Uzbekistan have been expanded this year by 5,000 hectares. The biggest increase in area is in the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya, where, by a decision of the 25th CPSU Congress, virgin land tracts are being comprehensively brought under rice cultivation.

Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Chimkentskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan have become major rice suppliers. Recently, the study of new land tracts suitable for rice plantations was completed in the republic. Altogether, 500,000 hectares of such lands have been identified. They are located in the valleys between the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash. The long, hot summer here also favors cultivation of this heat-loving crop.

Ricegrowing is assuming an ever greater scale in Primorskiy Kray. It has become the leading sector in grain production. On the waterlogged and formerly waste lands of the Khanka Valley, modern irrigation systems have been built and ricegrowing sovkhozes have been established. The spring in Primorskiy Kray turned out to be capricious and cold this year, but the ricegrowers have prepared the soil in good time, which makes it possible to place carefully prepared seeds in 90 percent of the sowing area.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY WEATHER--It has been reported from rayons that changeable and at times cold weather prevails over a considerable territory of Primorskiy Kray. Snow and night frosts early in the week have complicated the situation on row-crop plantations and many farms have had to stop work. But despite difficulties the farm workers are using literally every favorable hour to continue sowing. Machine operators are plowing, cultivating and harrowing selected tracts. Nearly 90,000 hectares of a planned 202,000 have already been planted to grain crops in the Kray. This is more than was planted at the same time last year but less than planned for this year. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80 OW]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TWO ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1174, 18 Apr

LD181202 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1174, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It has on board scientific instruments for the further exploration of outer space. Its initial period of revolution is 98.6 minutes; maximum distance from the earth--1035 kilometres; minimum distance--387 kilometres; the orbit's inclination--65.8 degrees. The scientific investigations envisaged by the program has been carried out. The information received is being processed at the coordinating-computing centre.

Cosmos-1175, 19 Apr

LD191006 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--The Soviet Union launched on Friday the Cosmos-1175 artificial satellite of the earth. The sputnik carries scientific equipment intended for further space exploration and has an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--92.3 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--485 km, minimum distance--317 km, inclination of orbit--62.5 degrees.

ALEKSANDROV ADDRESSES SCIENCE DAY MEETING; DOLGIKH ATTENDS

LD182224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the Day of Soviet Science, took place in Moscow today. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Trapeznikov, head of the Department of Science and educational establishments of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, ministers and representatives of the public were in the presidium.

Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, thrice Hero of Socialist Labor, delivered a report. He recalled the formation of Soviet science and the roles played by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the party and the state in its development and noted the significance of fundamental research in communist construction. Academician Aleksandrov then noted the tasks facing Soviet scientists: [begin recording]

At present our science and technology are developed to such an extent that there is nothing we could not do at home by our own effort. Naturally, it is often simpler to order a purchase or two abroad, but the present situation shows that it is necessary for us to concentrate our energies on making our country completely independent of any and all foreign deliveries, especially when this concerns questions of vital importance for the country. [words indistinct]

This question was repeatedly raised by Leonid Ilich in his speeches when he demanded a greater contribution from science to our practice [words indistinct], a faster development and that we all pay more attention to insuring the necessary directions of development by our own efforts. Our duty and our conscience demand that we should spend our efforts making it impossible for methods of force from abroad to impede or weaken our development. We are quite capable of doing this. However, at times situations turn out to be quite dire. They should be met by a concentration of our forces, by stepping up our planning activities and by multiplying the comprehensive strength both of industry and science to solve tasks of this kind. Incidentally, this is possible. [end recording]

CEREMONY MARKS AIR DEFENSE TROOPS DAY

LD210631 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Ceremony in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremony to mark Air Defense Troops' Day was held 10 April in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. Representatives of the working people of the Hero-City of Moscow, soldiers from the capital's garrison and Air Defense Forces veterans assembled in the Red Banner Hall.

The following took their seats in the presidium at 1700; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.A. Kazakov and E.K.Pervyshin, USSR ministers; Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadres Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.I. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the country's Air Defense Forces Main Staff; generals; admirals; officers; Air Defense Forces veterans; defense industry personnel; designers; and representatives of Moscow's public.

The ceremony was opened by Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary N.N. Ponomarev. To tumultuous applause from those present, an honorary meeting presidium was elected, comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Hero of Socialist Labor P.A. Ilyukhin, fitter at the Moscow machine-building plant, and D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, cordially greeted the country's air defense servicemen.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. Air defense servicemen, faithful sons of the Soviet people, he stressed, wholeheartedly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government and, along with the servicemen of other branches and categories of troops, they are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty of defending the socialist motherland and the cause of peace and socialism.

With wholehearted enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The ceremony was followed by a festive concert.